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The New York Times

# MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

THE RUINS OF THE CLOTH HALL AT YPRES.

(Australian Official Photo from Western Newspaper Union.)

# A Flashlight On Some Aspects of the War

"And David and all Israel went to Jerusalem, which is Jebus; where the Jebusites were, the inhabitants of the land. And the inhabitants of Jebus said to David, Thou shalt not come hither. Nevertheless David took the castle of Zion, which is the city of David."—1 Chronicles, XI., 4 and 5.

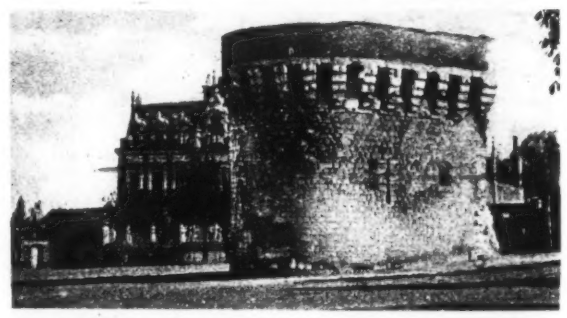
MODERN Zionism, which received a fresh impetus from the declaration of the British Government approving the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, comes within the range of possibility by reason of the British advance there. In part, at least, Zionism is a result of anti-Semitism, particularly of the relentless policy of persecution adopted by the former Government of Russia against a Jewish population estimated before the outbreak of the Great War at nearly 6,000,000 souls. There have been several attempts at planting isolated colonies of Jews in Palestine, (some forty-three such colonies had been started up to 1915,) but these have never gained the interest of the Jewish peoples, and as a relief for the condition of the Eastern Jews they are insignificant. The Zionist movement proper, having for its object the "creation of a home secured by public rights for those Jews who cannot or will not be assimilated by the country of their adoption," was started by Dr. Theodore Herzl, a journalist and playwright resident in Vienna. In 1896 he caused a profound sensation by publishing simultaneously in English, French, and German a pamphlet entitled "The Jewish State," in which he promulgated a plan whereby Palestine should be obtained from the Sultan of Turkey and a Jewish autonomous state should be established under the guardianship of the Great Powers. As a result of that publication a Zionist congress of 200 delegates from all parts of the world met at Basle, Switzerland, in August, 1897, and reconvened each year until 1901, and thence biennially to 1913. Before his death, in 1904, Dr. Herzl had several audiences with the Sultan, who called him twice to Constantinople in 1902, but did not offer concessions that were acceptable. Today the movement has the devotion of a considerable part of the Jewish people. The Zionist organization, with a half million paying members, consists of more than 1,000 constituent societies. Nearly half of those societies are in America and are grouped in the Federation of American Zionists, which was founded in 1898. The movement has been frowned upon if not openly opposed by the reformed clergy and great financiers among the Jews, but many leaders of thought and literary men among them have given it their support. The outbreak of the Great War threw the active leadership of the movement into American hands, and thus direction came to be exerted by a Provisional Committee for General Zionist Affairs, of which Louis D. Brandeis, now of the United States Supreme Court, was made Chairman.

*A View of Jerusalem.*

WHEN the Kaiser and his General Staff sought to overwhelm France by a surprise thrust through Belgium, they struck that little country like a thunderbolt on August 4, 1914. On that day two divisions of German cavalry crossed the Belgian frontier, and immediately behind them came 300,000 men. That force attacked Liege on Aug. 5, but the Belgian garrison held out against overwhelming numbers until the 17th. Meanwhile the Germans captured and sacked the old university town of Louvain on Aug. 10. They entered Brussels on the 20th, and swept on to the French frontier on the 24th. Pouring a constant stream of fresh troops into Belgium, the Germans on Sept. 28 laid siege to Antwerp, whither the Belgian Government had gone from Brussels. Antwerp capitulated on the night of Oct. 9. King Albert and the remnant of his army escaped to Ostend, which then became the capital—but only for three days, for the Germans had crossed the Lys and captured Ypres on Oct. 3, and it became evident that the channel ports, as well as Lille, were in danger. The Belgian Government fled to France and took refuge at Havre on Oct. 13. Two days later the Germans occupied Ghent, Bruges, and Ostend, and captured Lille, but were driven east of Ypres by the British. Ostend gave the Kaiser an ideal base on the North Sea from which to launch both submarine boats and aircraft against England. Situated almost exactly at the central point of Belgium's forty-two miles of sea coast, this second port of the kingdom had long enjoyed a flourishing trade with England, and before the war was a fashionable seaside resort, with unsurpassed surf bathing, to which 20,000 visitors flocked each season. A certain number came also for the gambling facilities offered by the Kursaal, a fine edifice overlooking the dike, on which was placed the beach promenade, some three miles long. In the middle ages the town was strongly fortified, and underwent several sieges, notably that of 1601-04 by the Spaniards. Readers of Thackeray will remember his description (in "Vanity Fair") of the Ostend of a hundred years ago, when the Duke of Wellington's army landed there to give battle to Napoleon Bonaparte at Waterloo. In Thackeray's own day Ostend had sunk to rather low estate; but since his time the city had been greatly extended, improved, and modernized. In 1865 the last vestiges of its ramparts were removed, and thereafter a new town was created, with a fine park and a race course, as well as many handsome new buildings. A new era of improvements for the city started in 1898, and 1905 saw the completion of excellent modern harbor works, with several basins and two new inner harbors, entered by a channel 100 yards wide. Its melancholy appearance today in contrast with the gay and brilliant city of pleasure four years ago is shown in photographs on another page.

*Ostend Before the War.* (Underwood & Underwood.)

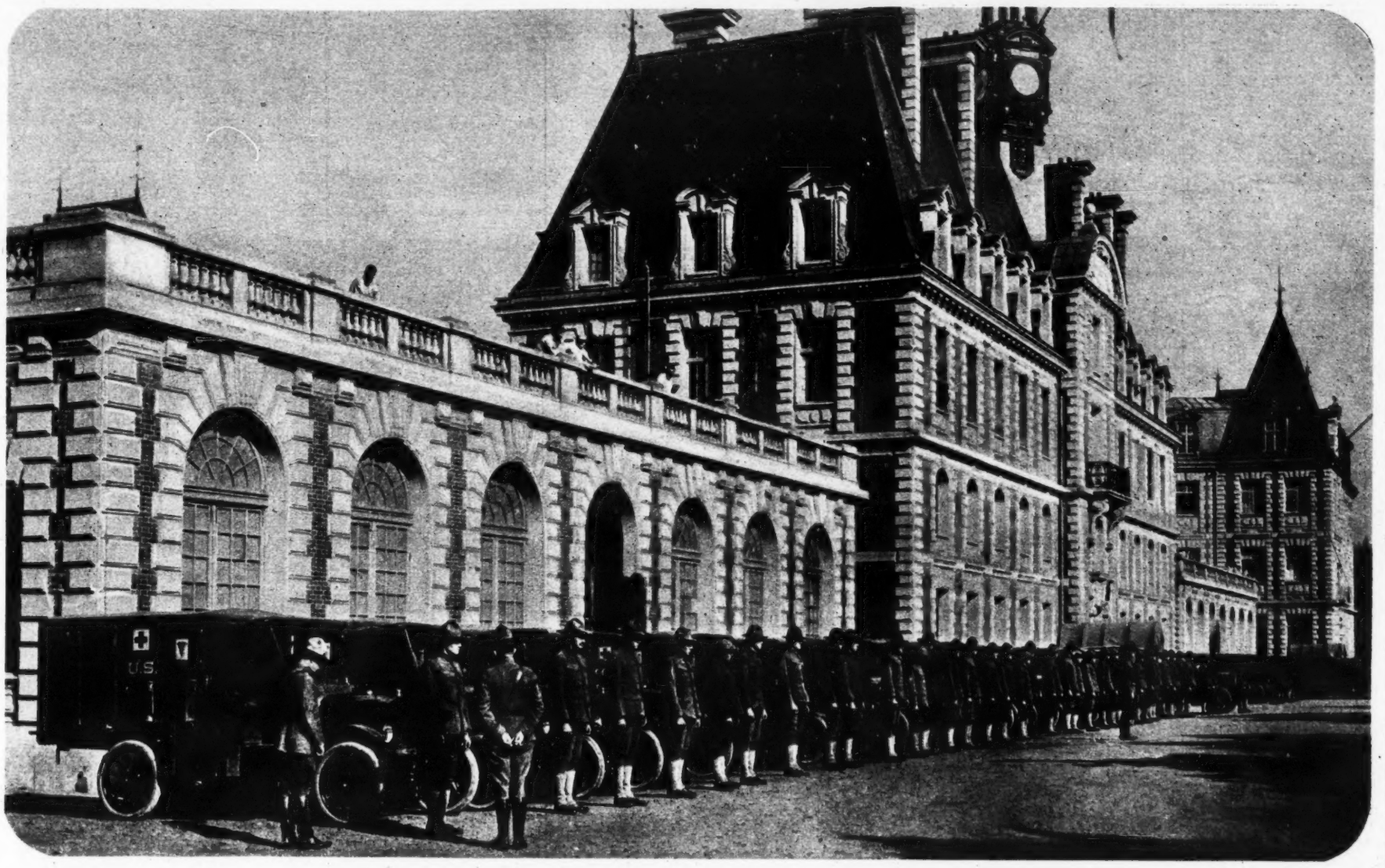
HELD by the Germans since September, 1914, Cambrai is one of the most interesting and historic towns of that extreme northern corner of France often called French Flanders. It was known to the Romans of Julius Caesar's time as Camaracum, one of the chief towns of the Gallic tribe of the Nervii. In the fifth century, tradition says, it was the capital of a Frankish king named Roguacharius, and was captured by Clovis. Charlemagne fortified it. It was captured and pillaged by the Normans in 870, and successfuly besieged by the Hungarians in 953. It was long governed by its own bishops, and was organized as a commune in 1076, after more than a hundred years of open war between the inhabitants and the bishop, their feudal lord. This community went through many changes, and was abolished and re-established many times. At the beginning of the Hundred Years War, in 1339, Edward III. of England entered France by way of Cambrai. In 1478 Louis XI., who had obtained possession of the town on the death of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, handed it over to the Emperor. In the early part of the next century Charles V., Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire and King of Spain, caused it to be fortified with a strong citadel.



*A Bit of Old Cambrai* (Press Illus. Service.)

Here was formed in 1508 the celebrated League of Cambrai, consisting of the Pope, the Emperor of Germany, and the Kings of France and Spain, whose object was the destruction of the Republic of Venice. At Cambrai also was concluded in 1529 the peace between Francis I. and Charles V., known as the Paix des Dames, ("Ladies' Peace,") because the preliminary negotiations were conducted by Louise, mother of the French King, and Margaret, aunt of the German Emperor. From the time of Charles V. Cambrai frequently passed from hand to hand by capture or treaty, until 1678, when the treaty of Nimeguen assigned it to France as one of the spoils of the victory of Louis XIV. over the Dutch. A few years ago Cambrai was described as a picturesque town, with broad, irregular streets, possessing many works of art. Its fine cathedral, a modern structure, contained the bones and monument of Fenelon, Archbishop of Cambrai from 1695 to 1715. The city had also a magnificent town hall, a handsome theatre, an archiepiscopal palace, and many other fine buildings. The town is situated on the right bank of the Scheldt, and is 121 miles by rail from Paris. From time immemorial Cambrai has been the home of large textile industries, as well as several other manufactures; and the term applied to the finest and thinnest of plain woven linen fabrics, "cambric," is derived from Cambrai, the place where it was first made.

# American Ambulance Men on Service in France



*AMBULANCES AND THEIR DRIVERS OUTSIDE THE AMERICAN HOSPITAL IN PARIS. THE BEST EQUIPPED AND MANAGED IN FRANCE, IT IS NOW IN CHARGE OF THE U. S. MEDICAL CORPS.*

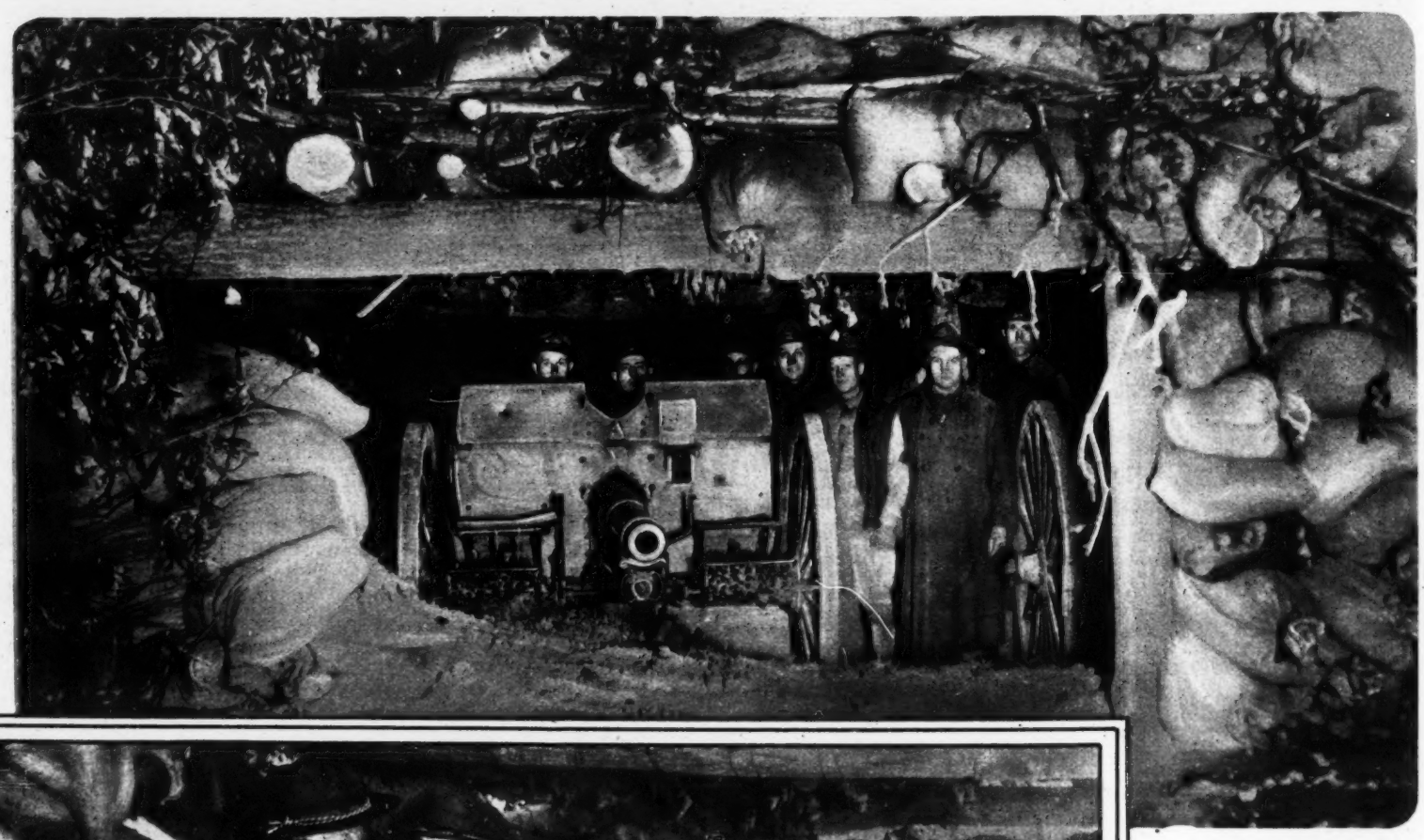
(© International Film Service.)

*THE NORTON-HARJES AMBULANCE UNIT, ONE OF THE FIRST AMERICAN AMBULANCE CONTINGENTS TO SEE SERVICE IN FRANCE, NOW UNDER THE AMERICAN ARMY*

(Photo Underwood & Underwood.)

Long before the United States entered the war, Americans had been playing a notable part as ambulance men with the French Army. Many units had been equipped and sent to France, and more than once they had worked under fire rescuing and aiding wounded men—deeds for which the French Government awarded the Croix de Guerre (War Cross). With the United States a belligerent, the hospital and ambulance work which had been voluntarily organized came under the control of the American military authorities and is now part of the larger system directed by the United States Medical Corps. Many of the ambulance men, who took up this work because as neutrals they could not be combatants, have since joined other branches of the service, but most of them, because of the valuable experience they have gained, remain in the Medical Corps.

# An American Officers' Training Camp Where There Is a Trench

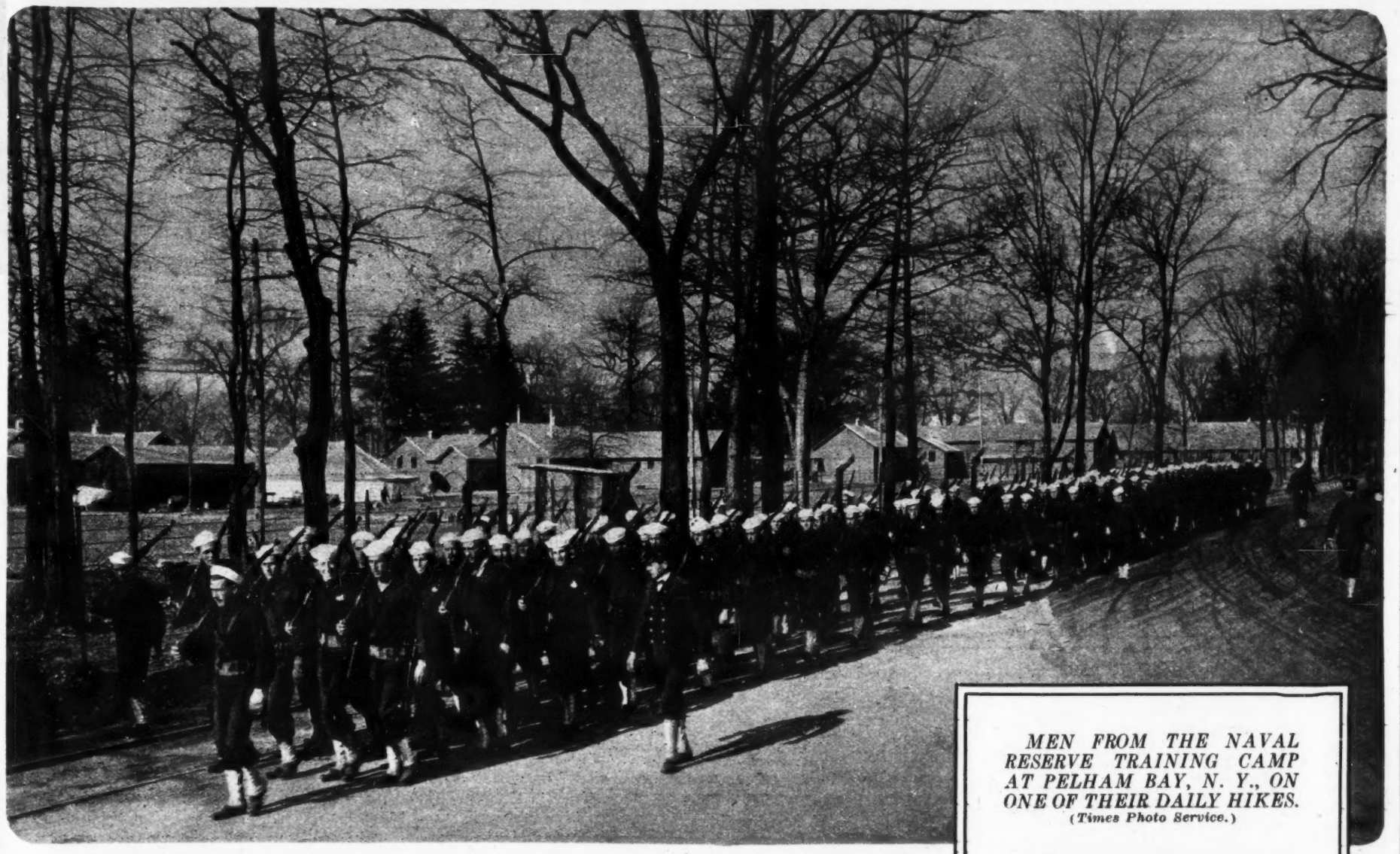


*AT THE RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMP AT FORT SHERIDAN, ILLINOIS. THE PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS A TYPICAL FIELD POSITION, PROTECTED BY A ROOF OF SANDBAGS AND CONCEALED BY THE ART OF CAMOUFLAGE.*
(© International Film Service.)

*At left — THE "FIRING-LINE" AT FORT SHERIDAN. THE TELEPHONE IS USED TO REGULATE GUNFIRE.*
(© International Film Service.)

*Below--IN THE TRENCHES AT FORT SHERIDAN. THE MEN ARE "FIRING OVER THE TOP."*
(© International Film Service.)

# System Just Like One Where Our Men Will Fight Abroad



*MEN FROM THE NAVAL RESERVE TRAINING CAMP AT PELHAM BAY, N. Y., ON ONE OF THEIR DAILY HIKES.*
(Times Photo Service.)

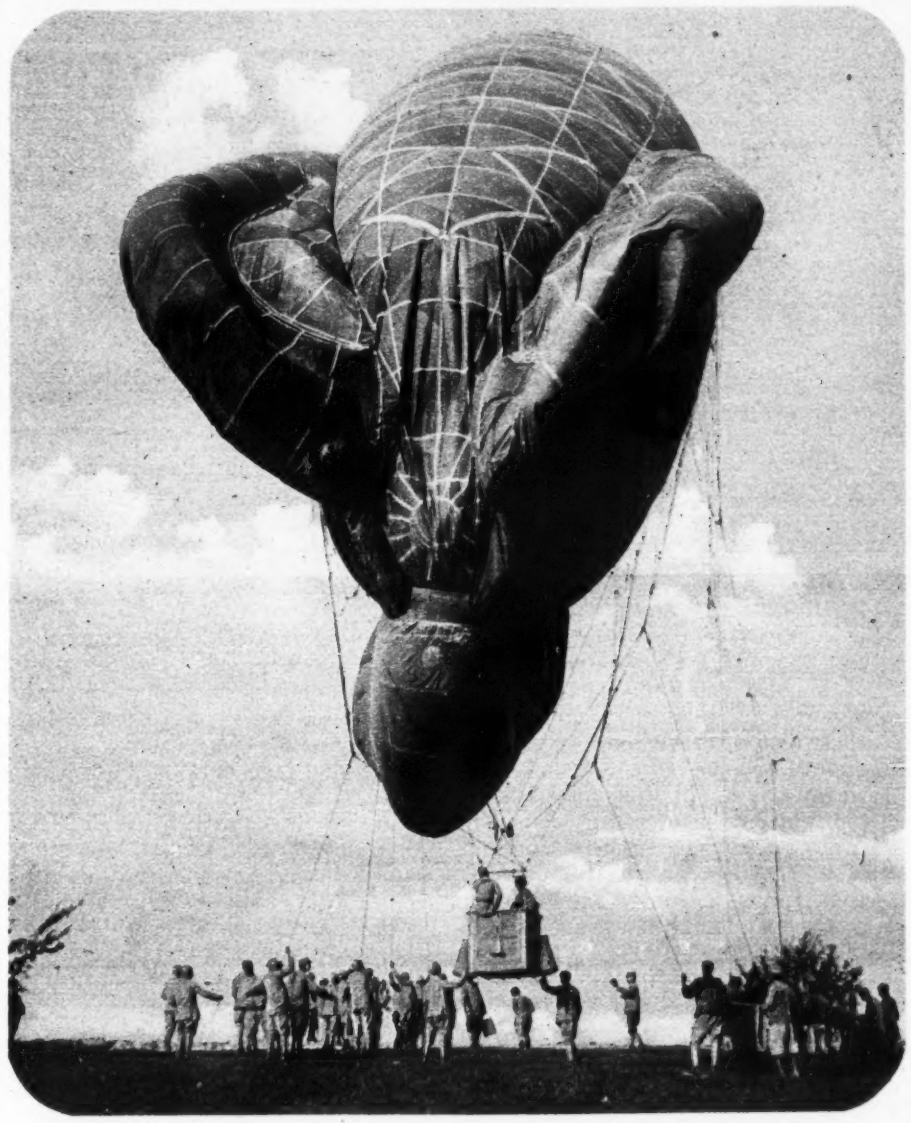
*AN ALARM BELL WHICH GIVES THE SIGNAL THAT A GAS ATTACK IS ABOUT TO BE DELIVERED.*
(© Inter. Film Service.)

AT all the training camps in the United States every effort is being made to reproduce as nearly as possible the actual conditions obtaining on the front in France. One of the best examples of what has been done is the trench system constructed at the Reserve Officers' Training Camp at Fort Sheridan, Illinois. The French military experts who have seen it declare that it is the best organized and constructed of any of the many army camps now established in the United States and that it is a most valuable means of instilling in the minds of future officers the lessons which this war has taught military men. The trench system represents the work of the officer-students themselves. That it is used not merely for demonstration purposes is evidenced by the fact that the men work, eat, and sleep in the trenches at Fort Sheridan exactly as they expect whenever duty calls them to take their places in the firing line on the American front in France. How long it will be before the Americans actually take over a sector on their own account is as yet problematical, but that time is gradually approaching and may be set down as certainly some time not later than the Fall of 1918. On Nov. 27 more than 2,700 commissions were awarded to students at Fort Sheridan.

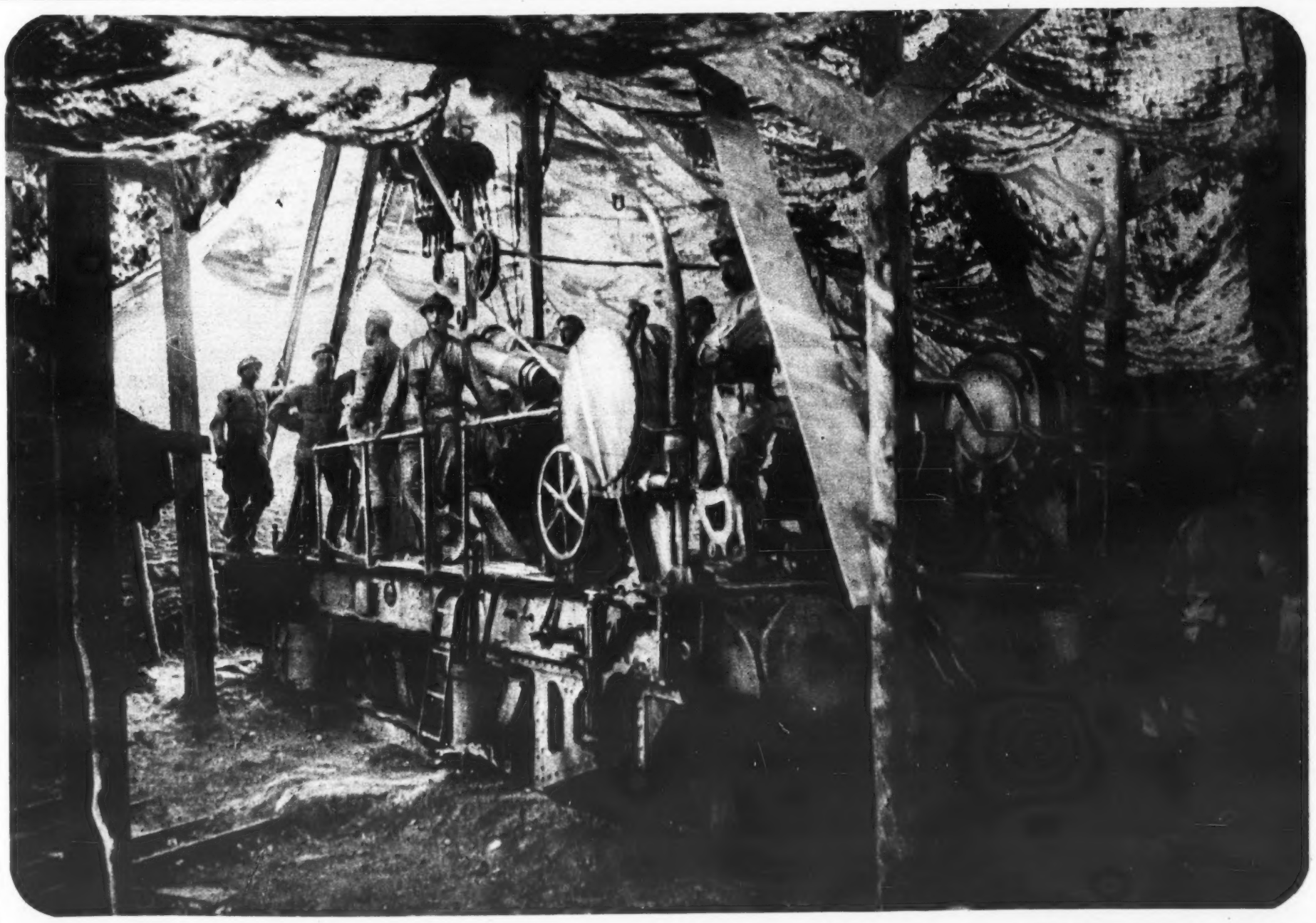
HILLS MADE BY CAMOUFLAGE EXPERTS TO HIDE GUNS & AMMUNITION FROM ENEMY OBSERVERS
(Pictorial Press Photo.)

# The Duel Between Camouflage and Aerial Photography

CAMOUFLAGE, now recognized as a definite branch of the art of war, is making remarkable progress as one development succeeds another. Camouflage is used for a variety of purposes, but none more important than concealing gun positions from the enemy's aerial observers and photographers. On the other hand, aerial photography has acquired new powers of detection in outwitting the work of the camouflage corps. First, let us hear what Joseph Whitney-Ganson, an American officer who has served with the French artillery, has to tell us of the means employed to conceal guns, observation stations, ammunition wagons, and so on. The material used, he says, is "saffia," which has the disadvantage of being slightly transparent at a distance, showing the shadows of a cannon to be concealed. Linen is cut into various forms and smeared with paint. But spontaneous combustion is an enemy, too, for the paint has a base which ignites readily. Enemy airplanes are everywhere, taking photographs in spite of anti-aircraft guns and airplanes on guard. Things look different at a high altitude. Shadows are emphasized; colors change. In outlining a defensive work, aerial photographs are taken at various stages and examined with a magnifying glass, so as to be sure that an enemy photograph may display nothing indiscreet. A large strip of linen, although in color harmony with the surroundings, often reflects so much light as to be quite evident in a photograph. If the linen be wet, it becomes a mirror. Black surfaces reflect so much light that they are quite apparent to the aerial observer. Blue appears white. Neutral gray is the best disguise for a wagon, because of the diminished reflection. There is a radiation peculiar to each material, and the artist disguising military constructions must be conversant with many laws of optics. Telephone wires often show because the men making repairs leave a sort of path. In a photograph white oval-shaped spots appear under the muzzles of guns where the hot breath of the cannon has scorched the earth. Four of these tiny spots on a photograph placed under the magnifying glass are sure evidence of a battery. Photographs taken at a high altitude have characteristic lines and shadows not appreciable to a layman. But the use of a stereoscope brings certain objects into relief. Photographs taken of the enemy's lines from day to day show infinitesimal changes which are evidence of construction under progress. If a trench, which has been properly concealed, is entered by a slanting hole, the shadow shows up in a photograph. But if the entrance is constructed in the perpendicular plane it is less evident in the picture. An observation post often is marked in the photograph by a conspicuous shadow at the window, where the observer is posted. But this shadow can be dispelled or broken up by a coarse network of wire. Photographs taken of a camouflaged position in a wood compared with previous photographs show an effect of something having grown quickly. Hence the advisability of taking photographs constantly. The paths used permanently should never show the true direction of the post or position. Sometimes camouflage, carried too

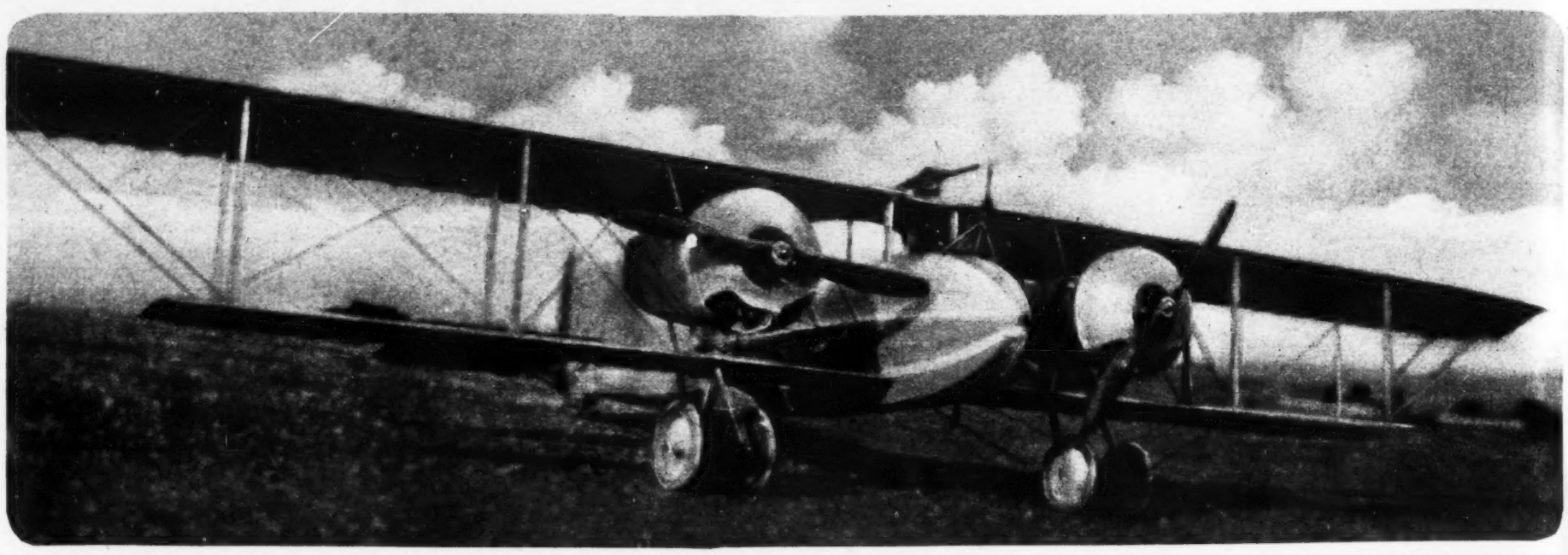


*FRENCH OBSERVATION BALLOON ASCENDING TO WATCH MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY'S FORCES AND DETECT GERMAN CAMOUFLAGED POSITIONS.* (Central News Photo Service.)



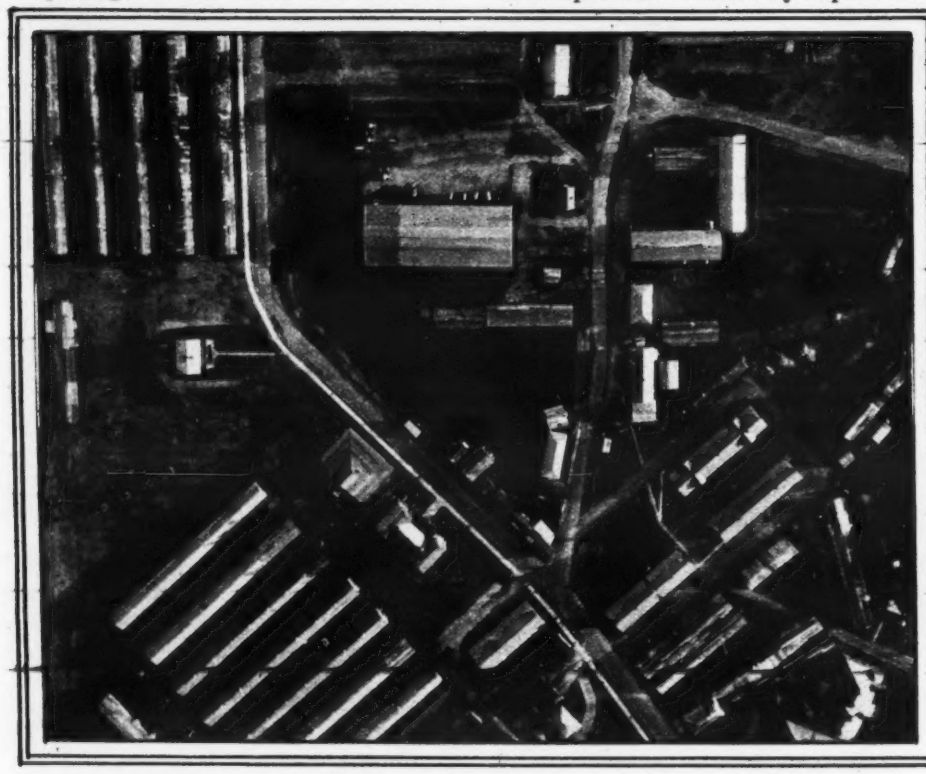
*A CAMOUFLAGED POSITION FROM THE INSIDE—BIG GUN ON THE FRENCH FRONT COVERED OVER WITH CANVAS SCREENS.*
(Photo from Paul Thompson.)

*CAMOUFLAGE EXPERTS TO HIDE GUNS & AMMUNITION HILLS MADE BY CAM*
(Pictorial Press Photo.)

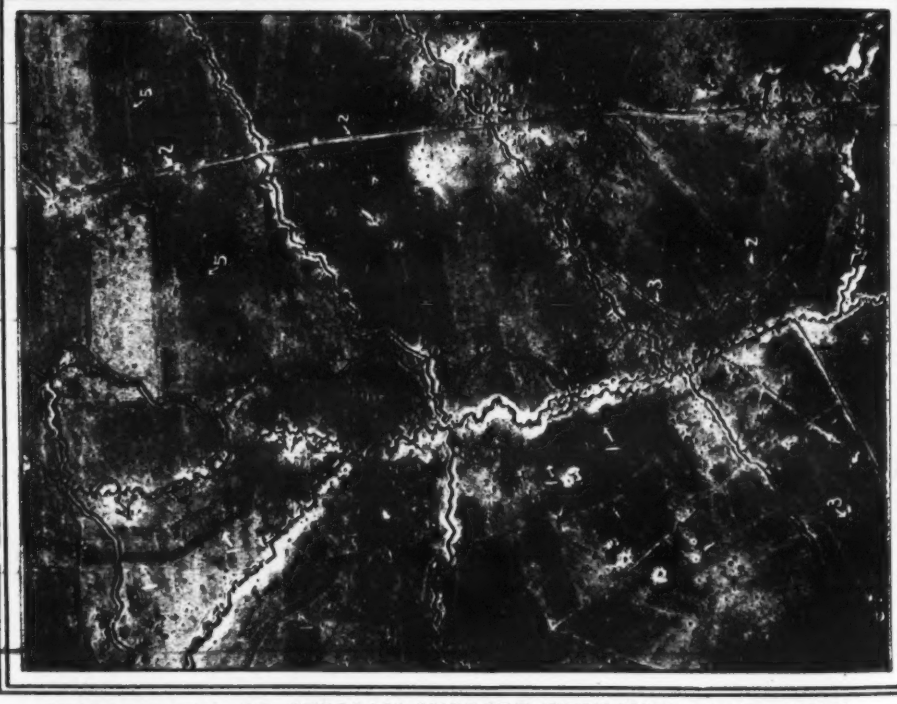


*FRENCH AIRPLANE SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE USE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHERS. THE MACHINE IS ALSO INTERESTING ON ACCOUNT OF HAVING TWO PROPELLERS.*

far, is evident in the photograph. One has to study the German plan of offense and defense to understand or anticipate where machine guns might be found in photographs. Telephones and stations with optical apparatus are good objectives. Paths, spots showing in the photographs, shadows which do not belong there, all make good targets. Openings in the countless barriers of barbed wire must be disguised against the all-seeing camera. If there is a movement of soldiers about a depot of munitions it is shown by a photograph. Aerial observation of necessity must be rapid, because of the many obvious perils. Taking photographs today has become the rule for every machine. They are rapidly developed and studied by experts at headquarters. Then, when the results have been reconstituted, copies are sent wherever appropriate. Camouflage has been given a place on the study schedule at the Plattsburg Reserve Officers' Training Camp. It is now engaging the serious attention of candidates for infantry and artillery commissions alike. In accordance with the general plan at Plattsburg to make instruction wherever possible practical rather than merely theoretical, the lessons are based in part on observations made by Candidate C. Arnold Slade, flying with Aviator R. H. Dupew over the ten miles of trenches constructed by the student officers. With a camera placed upside down in the bottom of the machine, a series of photographs was made of Plattsburg Barracks,



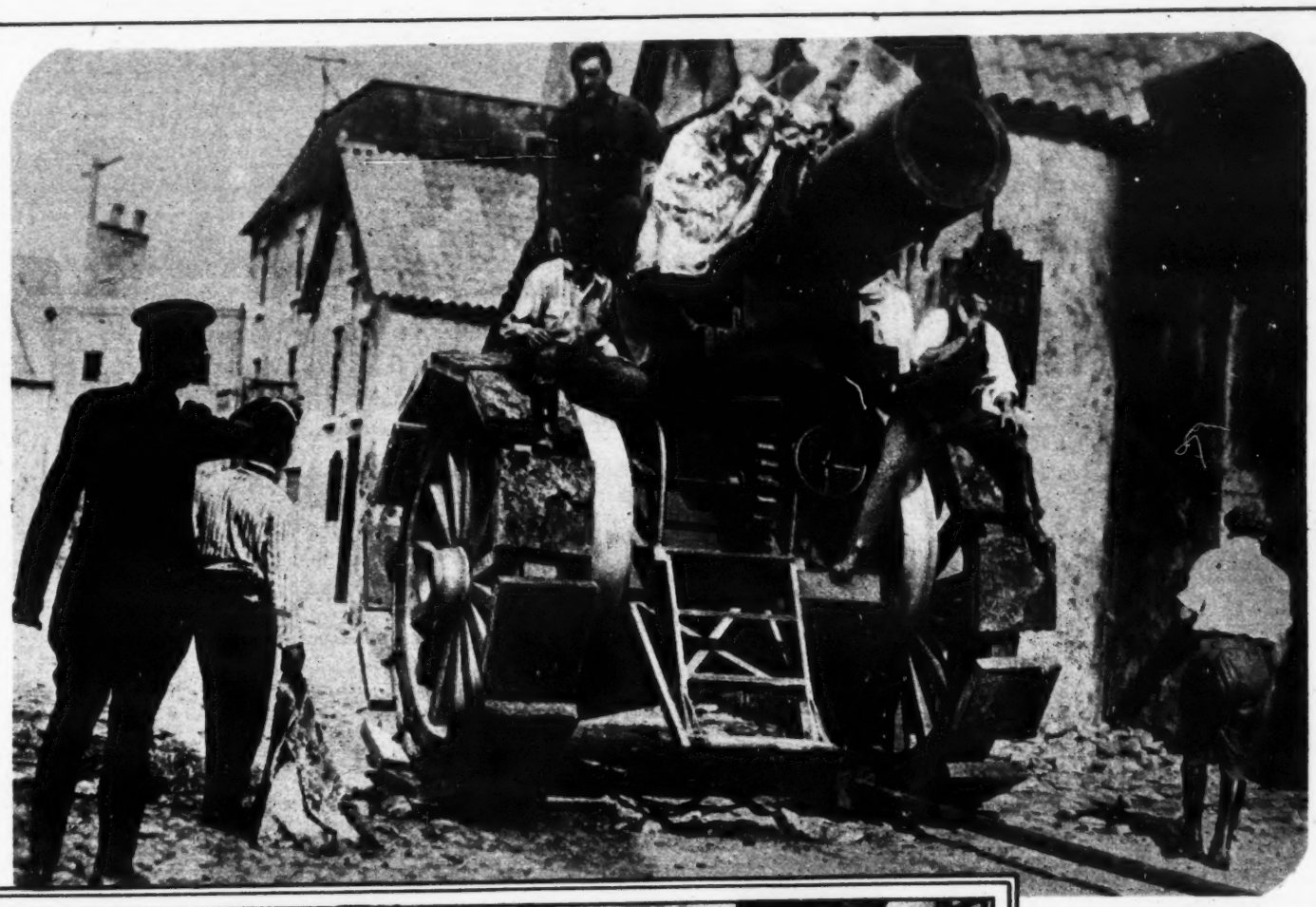
*AN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF PLATTSBURG BARRACKS TAKEN TO STUDY CAMOUFLAGE METHODS.*
(Photo by C. Arnold Slade.)



*PHOTOGRAPH OF GERMAN SUPPORT TRENCHES NEAR VIMY RIDGE, USED TO PLAN THE BRITISH ATTACK. IT SHOWS (1) WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS, WHICH APPEAR AS DARK SHADOWS, (2) TRAMWAY, (3) CABLE STRUNG ON SURFACE OF GROUND, (4) DUGOUTS, (5) TRACKS.*
(Photo International Film Service.)

*A CAMOUFLAGED GUN POSITION IN BELGIUM.*
(Pictorial Press Photo.)

roads leading to the trenches, moving troops and the trenches and gun emplacements. These, with Slade's observations, showed plainly that in some formations infantry was distinctly more visible than in others. They demonstrated also that trenches could, with a little additional study of ground features, be so constructed as to almost defy aeroplane detection, except from very low altitudes. Camouflage is as vital to the protection of the individual as to an intrenched position, and the report points out the proper positions for soldiers to assume when stationed or moving in the trenches. The report is equally valuable in pointing out certain errors of betrayal made in the construction of machine gun and artillery emplacements. It concludes with the assertion that if it were possible to have the infantry give an hour a day to camouflage work for a week the trenches could be made nearly invisible from safe observation by "enemy" airplanes. Some of the photographs made from heights varying from 2,000 to 5,000 feet were remarkably clear, and gave Colonel Wolf, the commandant, and his staff a definite basis for the deductions used in camp lessons.



*MOVIE ACTORS AT LOS ANGELES BECOMING CAMOUFLAGE EXPERTS. THE BACKGROUND IS STAGE SCENERY, OR CAMOUFLAGE.*
(Inter. Film Service.)

*CAMOUFLAGE GUN BEING FIRED BY MOVIE ACTORS AT LOS ANGELES, WHERE CAMOUFLAGE COMPANIES ARE BEING RECRUITED*
(Photo Inter. Film Service.)

*A ROAD IN FRANCE USED FOR TROOP MOVEMENTS SCREENED FROM THE GAZE OF THE ENEMY'S AERIAL OBSERVERS. MILES OF ROAD ARE THUS CONCEALED AND MAKE POSSIBLE THE LAUNCHING OF SURPRISE ATTACKS BY BRINGING UP REINFORCEMENTS.*

# With the American Troops Training in France

*CAMOUFLAGE IS USED TO CONCEAL AMERICAN TRAINING CAMPS IN FRANCE FROM THE SCRUTINY OF GERMAN AERIAL OBSERVERS. FROM ABOVE THERE SEEMS TO BE A WOOD.*


*AMERICAN SOLDIERS TRAINING UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF FRENCH COMRADES. OUR MEN ARE BECOMING PROFICIENT AS SHARPSHOOTERS.*

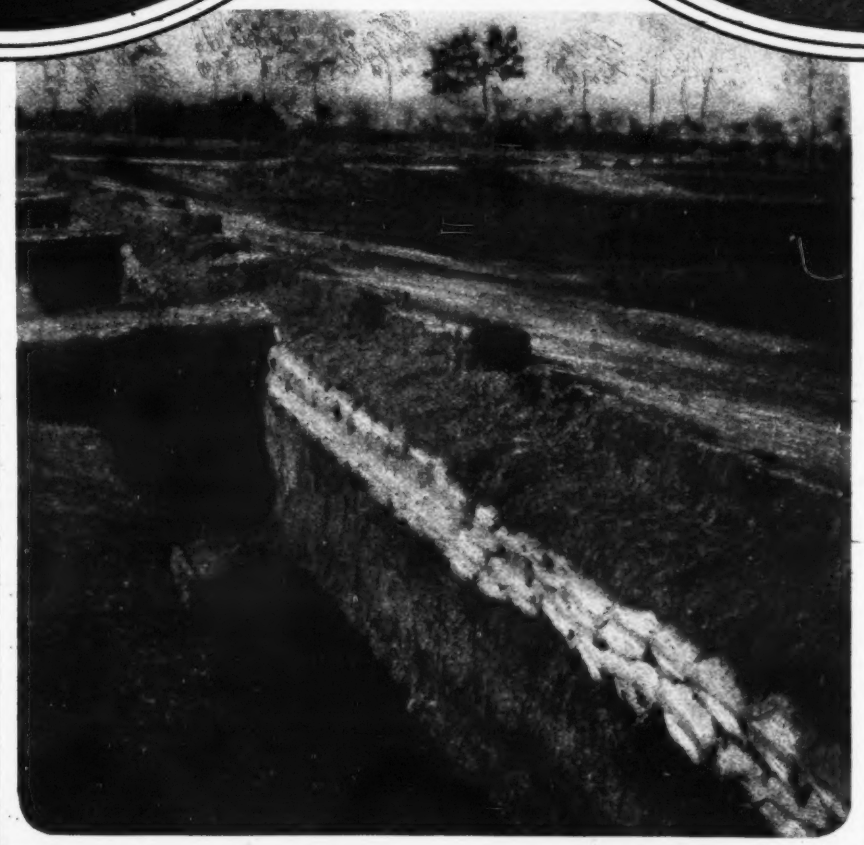
*A FIELD KITCHEN WHERE SOME OF THE AMERICAN SOLDIERS ARE GETTING A HASTY MEAL AFTER A STRENUOUS MORNING'S WORK.*

During the last month the training of the American troops in France has reached the stage where it has been necessary for some of them to get a taste of what it is like in the front line trenches. But the great majority of our men are still methodically pursuing the training program drawn up by the War Department. The progress of this work has just been reported on by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan and his staff, Major Gen. Charles G. Treat, and five other field officers in the United States Army with their staffs, who have returned from France to Washington. Major Gen. Treat says: "We are going to take our time about getting into the thick of the fight, but after we get a really good start we'll clean it up. The health of the American troops is good, and they are taking pains with their drill in bayonet fighting and grenade throwing."

# First Photographs From Italy Since the Retreat

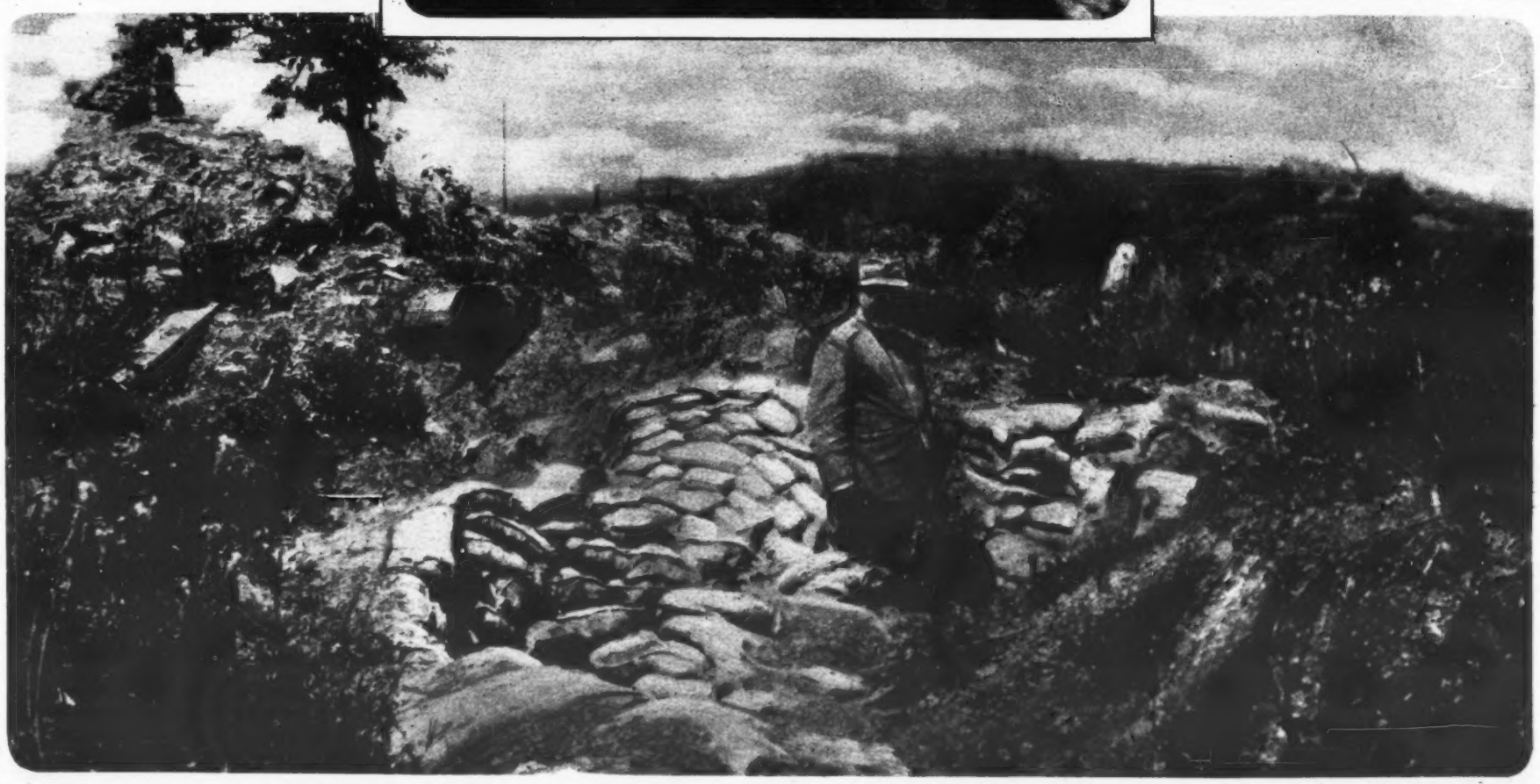
*GENERAL BADOGLIO, ONE OF THE NEW ITALIAN COMMANDERS.*
*(Photo by Paul Thompson.)*

*GENERAL ARMANDO DIAZ, THE NEW COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE ITALIAN ARMIES.*
*(Photo by Paul Thompson.)*



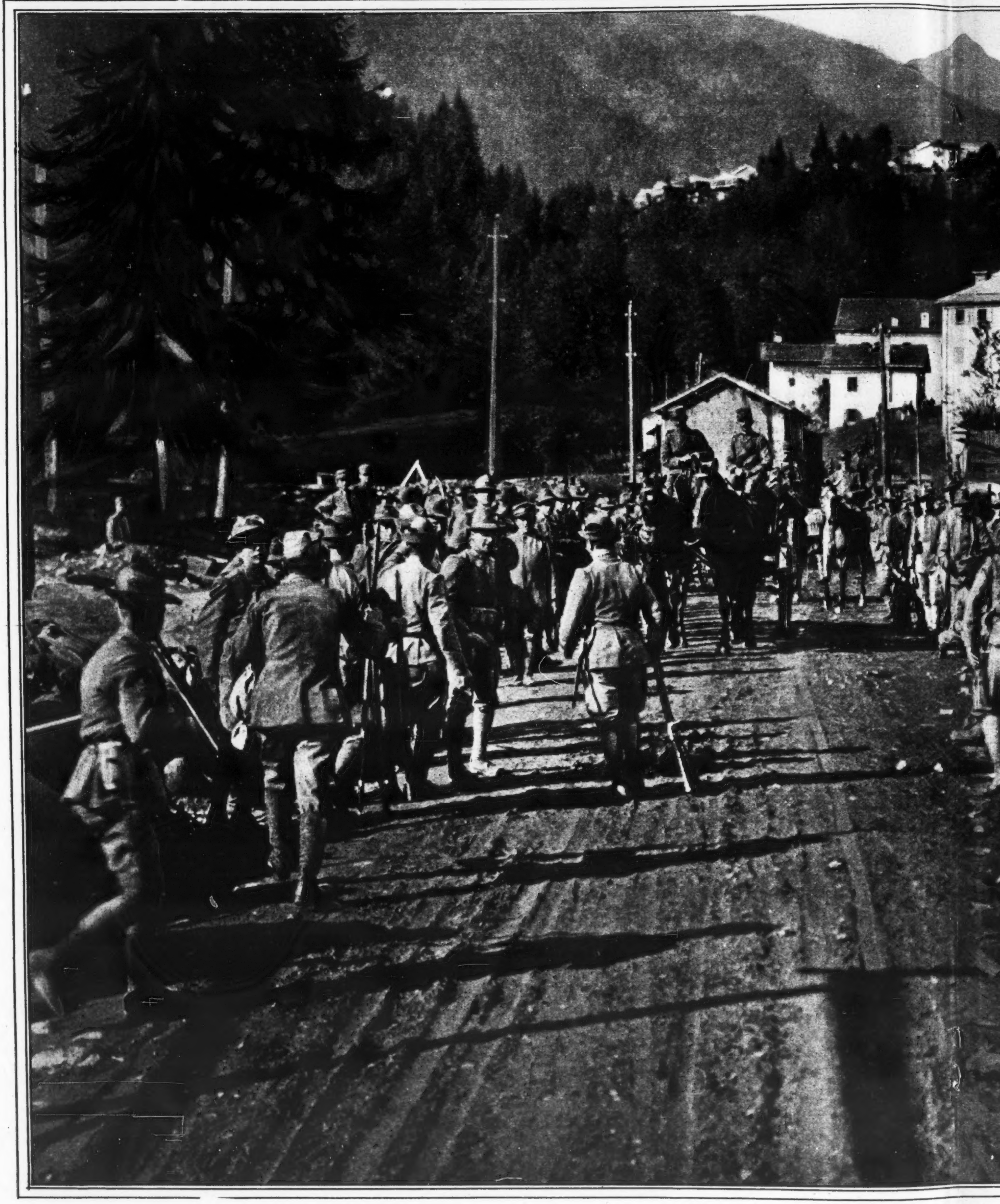
*BELOW —ITALIAN TRENCHES ON THE PIAVE RIVER.*

DISASTROUS as was the Italian retreat when the first Austro-German onslaught was made, the Italian armies have not been long in re-establishing their prestige by making a great stand on the Piave River. With General Diaz as the new Commander in Chief in succession to Cadorna, and with the British and French rushing to the rescue, the situation of the Italians at this writing is not so bad as it seemed a week or two ago. On this page are reproduced the first photographs received in America from the scene of the operations. They are snapshots taken by an Italian officer who brought them here. The trenches on the Piave River (shown in the photograph in the centre of the page) were constructed by Italian army recruits as part of their training and are now being used in defending the new lines. The field position on the Tagliamento was one of the hastily constructed defenses which were never meant to be held, but only to be used to impede the Austro-German advance and permit the Italians to retreat in good order to the stronger lines of the Piave River. The British and French reinforcements, consisting of infantry and equipped with plentiful supplies of war material, have now arrived, and it may be assumed that the retreat of the Italians is now at an end.



*AN ITALIAN FIELD POSITION ON THE TAGLIAMENTO RIVER PHOTOGRAPHED JUST BEFORE ITS EVACUATION.*

# The Brave Stand of the Alpini During t



*ITALIAN ALPINE TROOPS RESTING BEHIND THE*

AMONG the finest troops of the Italian army are those recruited from the Alp and known as the Alpini. They are an athletic race of men whose lives are spent amongst the wild fastnesses of Italy's frontiers, every step of which they know by heart. Their rugged, bronzed faces, clear, keen eyes, under their round hats with the eagle's quill, testify to the open-air life they have led, so that it seems strange to find them in ordinary life at home sleeping in hermetically sealed huts even in summer time. From their childhood days they crawl like cats over the rocks, a fine training for the profession of Alpine guides which so many of these boys take up in later life

Their intimate knowledge of mou
to beat, and has saved the life of n
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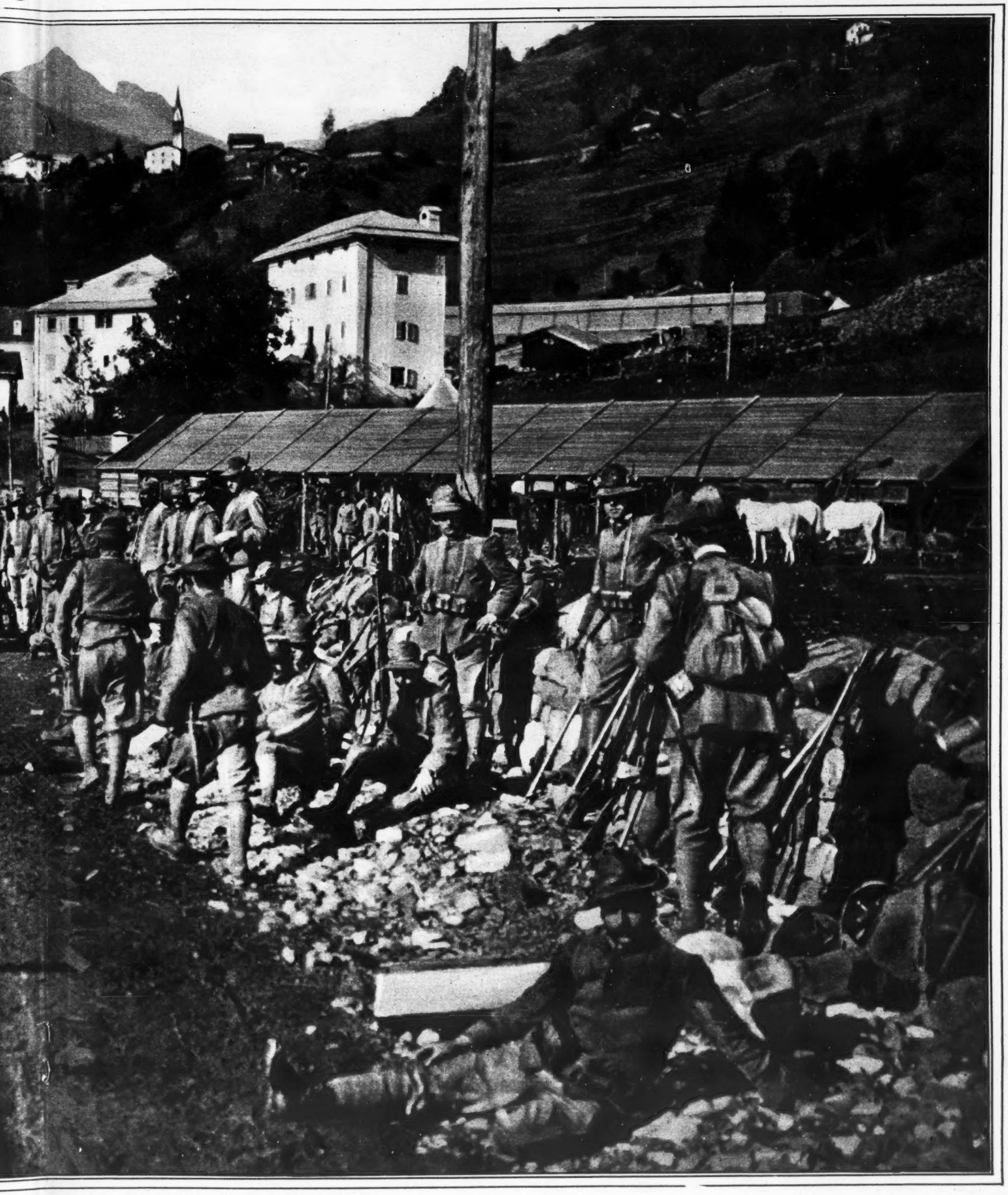
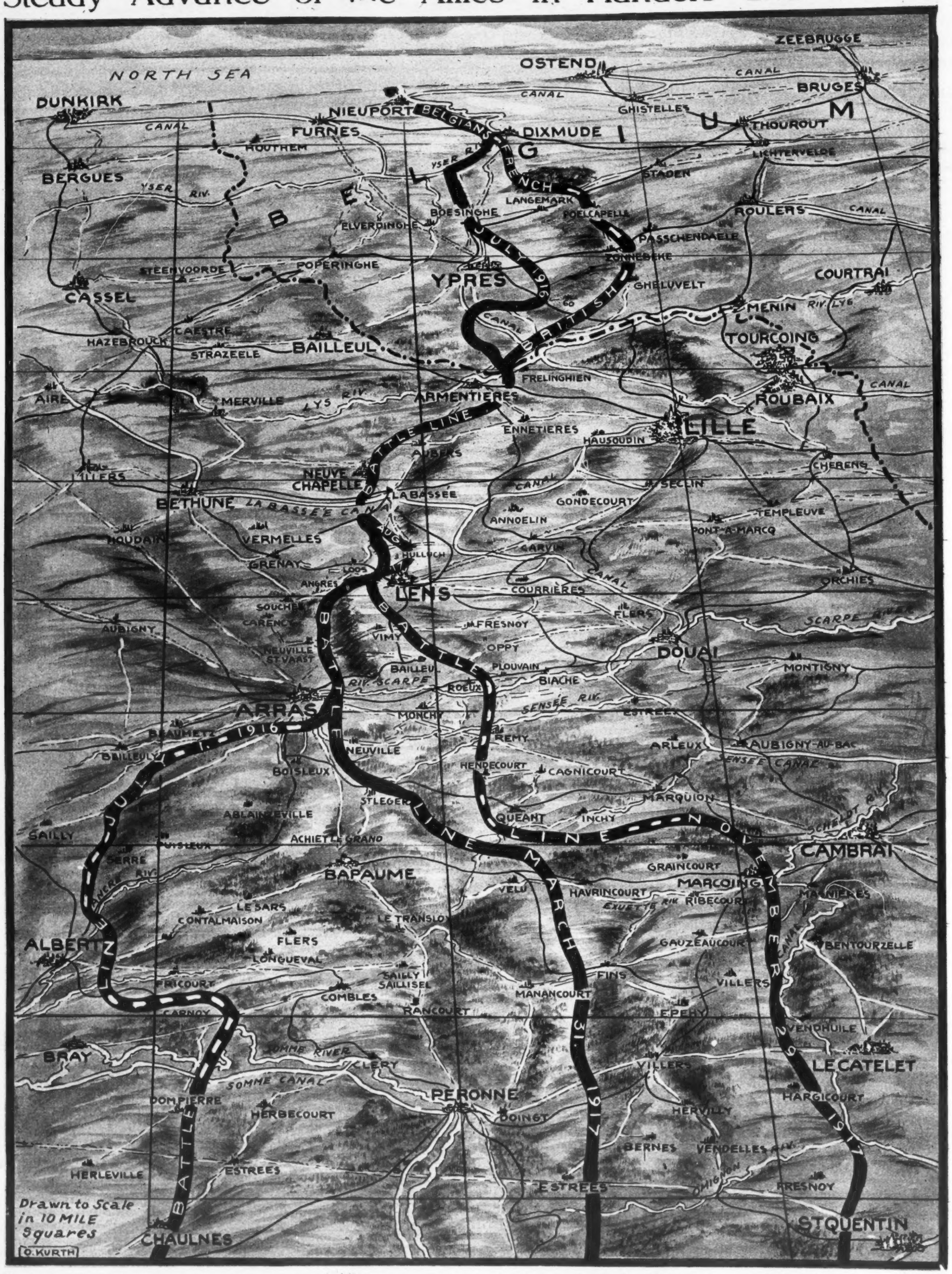
# ng the Italian Retreat on the Iszonzo Front



*BEHIND THE EASTERN SECTOR OF THE BATTLE FRONT.*

nowledge of mountain and sky is hard aved the life of many a climber. Today ess on all occasions, their quick grasp ation, make them as soldiers the most mong General Cadorna's troops. Em- vn districts, where they love to mislead ey made a gallant stand on Oct. 24 at Zaga, the apex of the Isonzo triangle of attack; they held up the advancing torrent of the enemy for the best part of a day. Besides his ordinary equipment, the Alpino of the high mountain patrols must carry on him his great climbing boots, mountain ropes, ski for snow work, and his alpino stock in addition to his rifle. The Alpino in his lonely eyry amongst the high Carnic Alps has held on until his machine-gun ammunition has given out during this surprise attack of the Austro-Germans in force. He dare not leave his gun, so shoulders it in the hope of being able to obstruct the invader again from the coign of vantage of his comrade below. He is here seen proceeding along a road which cuts through the belt of pine forest.

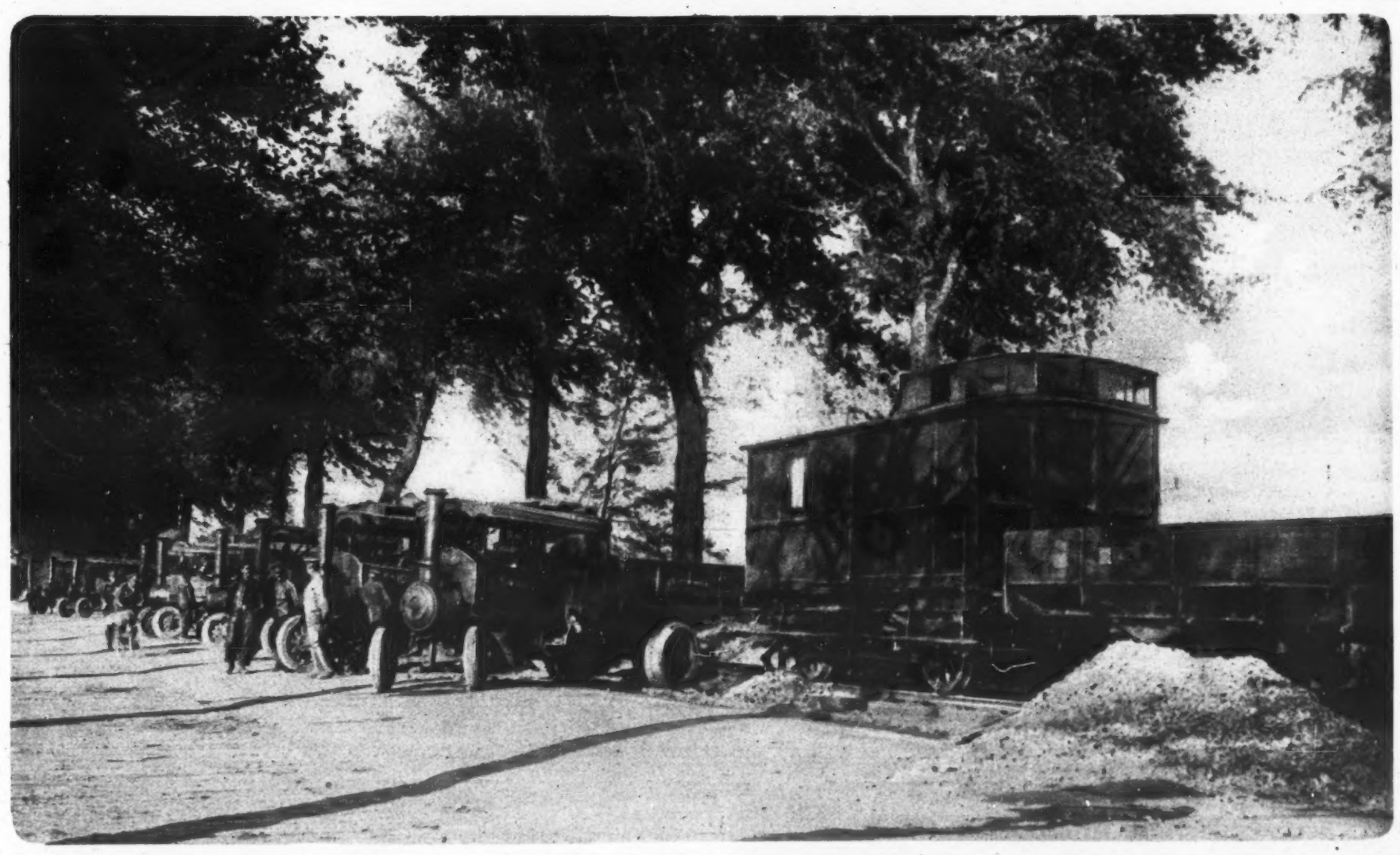
# Steady Advance of the Allies in Flanders and France




THE important changes effected as a result of the British offensives in Flanders and France which begun with the battle of the Somme on July 1, 1916, are shown in the above picture map. In a series of brilliant victories the Germans were forced to retreat through the hilly region between Arras, Albert, and Peronne, and had to fall back on what is generally known as the Hindenburg line, which was said to be impregnable. This line is where the Germans inaugurated their "pill-box" system of defense, a description of which will be found on another page. The British have after a number of terrific attacks and with the assistance of the French taken the strategic hill positions between Dixmude and Armentieres, thereby rendering the German hold on the Flanders coast very precarious. North of Lens another successful stroke gave the British still another valuable strategic gain. Several methods of attack were used. Messines Ridge was mined and blown to pieces; Vimy Ridge was taken after tremendous artillery preparation; while the latest success which brought the British within shelling distance of Cambrai was the result of a surprise attack in which tanks played an all-important part. The line today has two sharp salients, and it appears that the Germans will have to straighten it out by another retirement as great as that at the end of 1916.

# Making Roads as the British Army Advances

*CUTTING DOWN TREES TO MAKE ROADS AND DUGOUTS.*



*ROADMAKING MATERIAL BEING TRANSFERRED FROM RAILROADS TO STEAM LORRIES.*

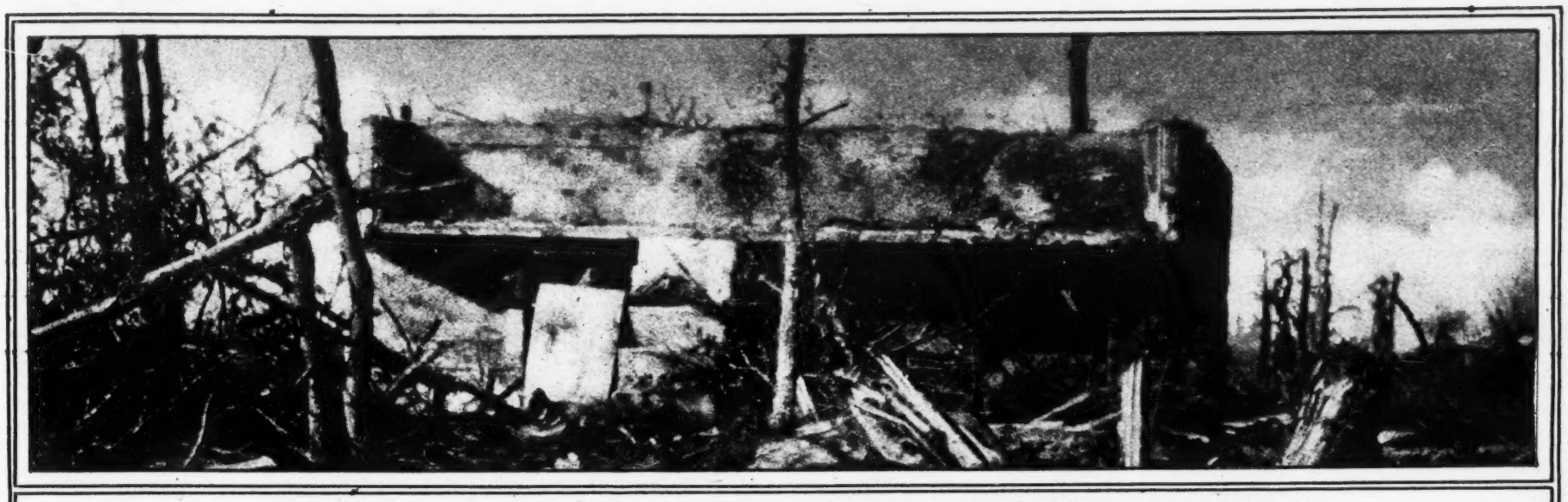
As the allied forces advance in Belgium and France they find the ground broken up as the result of the preceding battles and the deliberate destruction of the retreating enemy. It is important that new roads should be made immediately, and this work employs quite a large number of men. Whatever material is found on the spot is used, but a good deal more has to be brought by railroad, and when it cannot be carried further to the front steam lorries and other means of transportation are employed. The two photographs on this page show British army roadmakers at work in Belgium after a recent advance. Since the war began many hundreds of miles have been built in the wake of the retreating Germans, as well as in the uninvaded regions behind the lines, and these new highways are much more substantial than those which formerly existed.

*(British Official Photographs from Underwood & Underwood.)*

# The Fighting Men of Canada With Unflagging Energy Play Their Part in France

*DESPITE THE SMALL POPULATION WHICH THE DOMINION OF CANADA HAS HAD TO DRAW UPON FOR MEN TO HELP THE MOTHER COUNTRY, THE COLONIAL NATION MAINTAINS IT.. CONTINGENT AT FIGHTING STREGTH. THE PHOTOGRAPH ABOVE SHOWS A CANADIAN AMMUNITION COLUMN PASSING THROUGH A RUINED VILLAGE IN FRANCE*

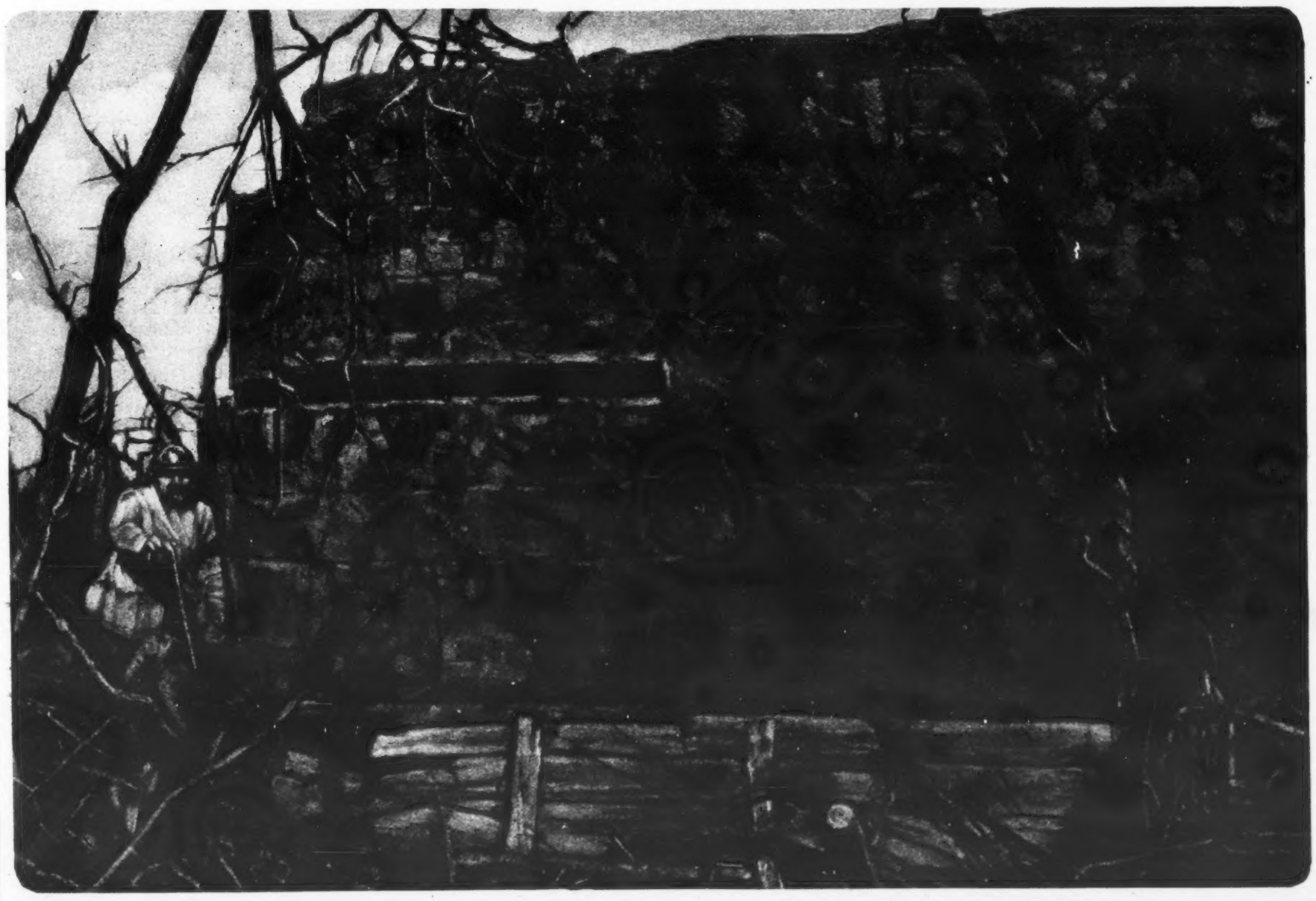
(Canadian Official Photo from Western Newspaper Union.)



*THE FIRING PLATFORM FOR INFANTRYMEN ON THE BACK OF THE ROOF OF A GERMAN "PILL-BOX" WHICH WAS CAPTURED BY THE FRENCH.*

# "Pill-Boxes" No Longer of Value for Defense Positions as When First Used by Germans

CONCRETE "pill-boxes" have been the German substitute for trenches in the more recent phases of the fighting on the western front. Describing the enemy's attempt to stop the allied advance by this means, an English war correspondent writes: "Finally, he evolved the latest triumph of the Imperial General Staff—namely, the defense in depth, without fixed lines of front trenches, but an endless series of concrete 'pill-boxes,' Mebus, redoubts, blockhouses, fortresses, or call them what you will, scientifically disposed tier behind tier over illimitable stretches of country. First at Messines, and then in the battle of July 31, we showed that this barrier was no more formidable than others, but most conspicuously in these last three attacks, we have shattered his defenses to fragments. Instead of being a terror to them, our men are coming to speak of the 'pill-boxes' with playful contempt. One frequently hears them spoken of as 'boche traps.' Very early in 'pill-box' warfare we learned, first, that our heavier shells would break them; and, secondly, that when the shell did not break them, it often killed by concussion the men inside." The "pill-boxes" vary somewhat in construction. One of these modern blockhouses captured by French infantry had a firing platform for sharpshooters placed on the upper slab above the two entrances. Others are built with chambers opening out into very thick concrete on the side of the Allies' advance. This side is banked up with earth so as not to present a target to the British or French guns, while the back, which is built sheer, is loopholed for machine guns. The failure of the "pill-box" seems to be a repetition of the failure of the fortress, which, until the beginning of this war, was regarded as the surest kind of defense. But, as will be remembered, within a very few weeks the enormous destructive power of modern howitzer artillery had shown that no fortress was impregnable. Thus, trench warfare came into vogue, and Verdun and other French fortresses were intrenched and became merely sectors like the rest of the battlefront, with the ground covered with a labyrinth of pits and trenches. The "pill-box" was in a way an attempt to revive the old-time fortress as a field defense position, but it, too, has succumbed before the devastating effect of artillery fire. General von Arnim, one of the German commanders on the western front, is



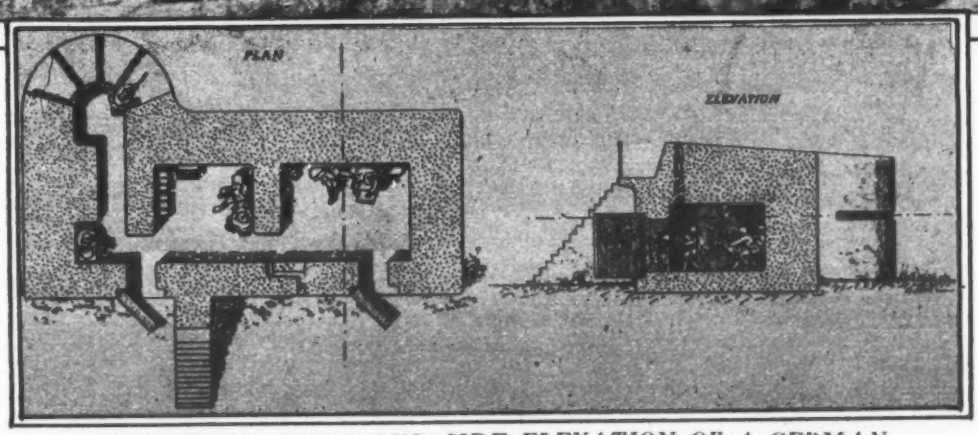
*THE APPEARANCE OF A GERMAN CONCRETE BLOCKHOUSE ON THE SIDE FACING THE DIRECTION OF THE ADVANCING TROOPS. IT IS LOOPHOLED FOR MACHINE GUNS.*

*A GERMAN "PILL-BOX" USED AFTER ITS CAPTURE BY THE BRITISH AS A DRESSING STATION*

(Australian Official Photo from Western Newspaper Union.)

*ABOVE—GERMAN OFFICERS OUTSIDE THE "PILL-BOX" WHICH THEY OCCUPIED BUT WHICH DID NOT PROVE AS IMPREGNABLE AS THEY THOUGHT AFTER THE BRITISH GUNS HAD DONE THEIR WORK.*
(British Official Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)

*AT LEFT—A GERMAN GUN EMPLACEMENT THE GROUND AND HOUSES AROUND THE LENS DISTRICT CAPTURED BY THE CANADIANS ALMOST FORM A SOLID MASS OF CONCRETE DEFENSE WORKS.*
(Canadian Official Photo from Western Newspaper Union.)

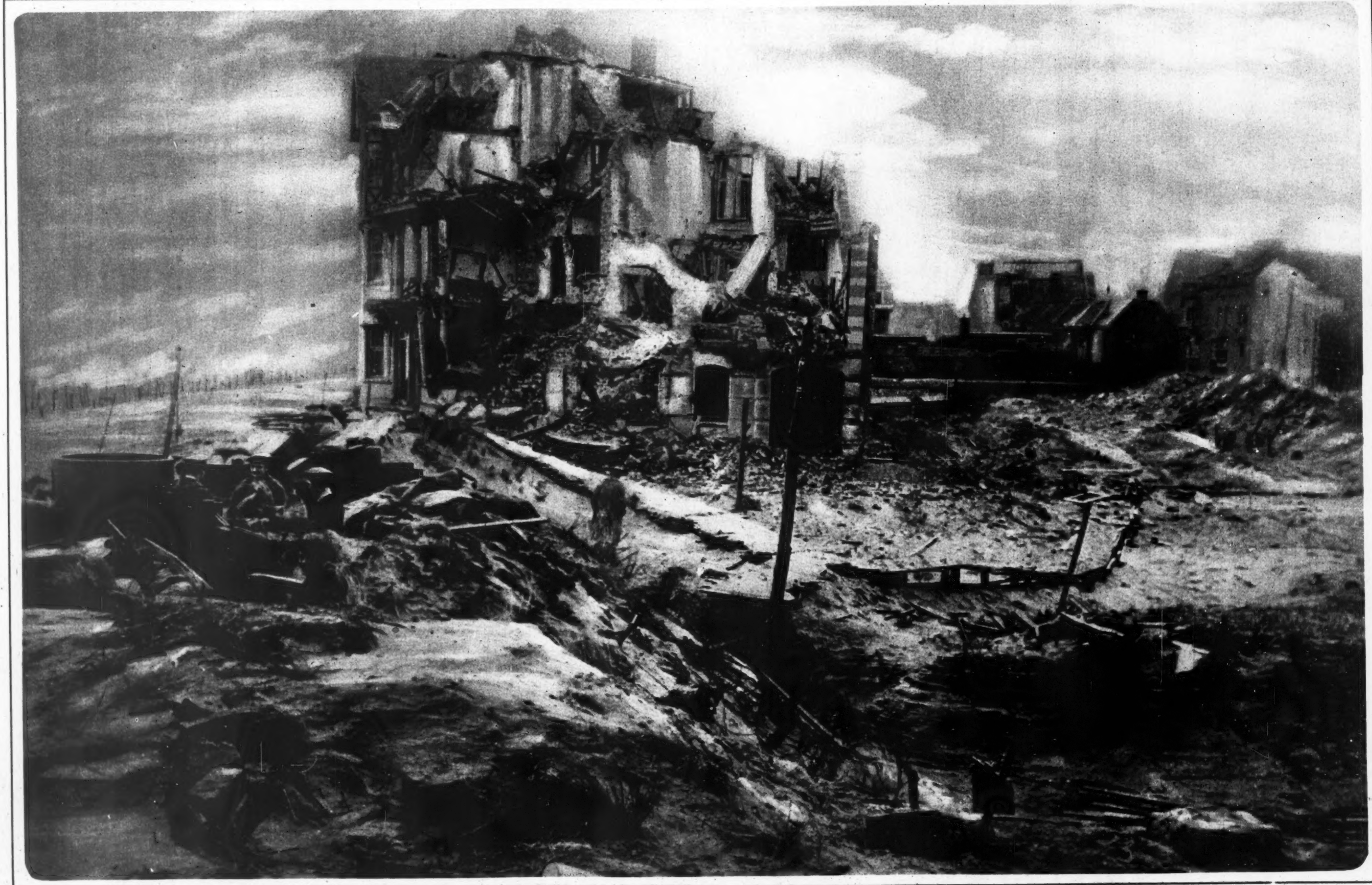



*THE GROUND PLAN AND SIDE ELEVATION OF A GERMAN CONCRETE BLOCKHOUSE, SAID TO HAVE BEEN FIRST THOUGHT OF BY GENERAL VON ARNIM.*

said to have devised the "pill-box" when it became necessary to find some defensive substitute for the deep dugout, which the certainty of striking water at any depth over a few feet made useless on the Ypres front. Subsequently, however, these blockhouses came into general use, until still more recently the Germans decided that they were useless against heavy shell fire, and that even tanks could be successfully used against them. General von Arnim added to their value by an ingenious arrangement of his barbed wiring, which appeared to have passages left in it whereby the attacking soldiers could get behind the blockhouses. The attacking British troops, following the line of least resistance and endeavoring to make their way through these passages amid the barbed wire, would eventually find themselves stranded in a species of barbed wire cul de sac amid a nest of blockhouses opening crossfire on them in all directions. For some time the "pill-boxes" were, in the soldiers' vernacular, a complete snag. Improved intelligence work has played a prominent part, most of these blockhouses being now definitely located and mapped before the attack.

# Belgian Soldiers at Their Posts at the Front on the Flanders Coast

*THIS PHOTOGRAPH PRESENTS AN INTERESTING VIEW OF THE FRONT WHICH IS BEING HELD BY THE BELGIAN ARMY. THE WATER SEEN IN THE BACKGROUND IS NOT THE SEA, BUT THE FLOODED AREA NEAR THE COAST.*

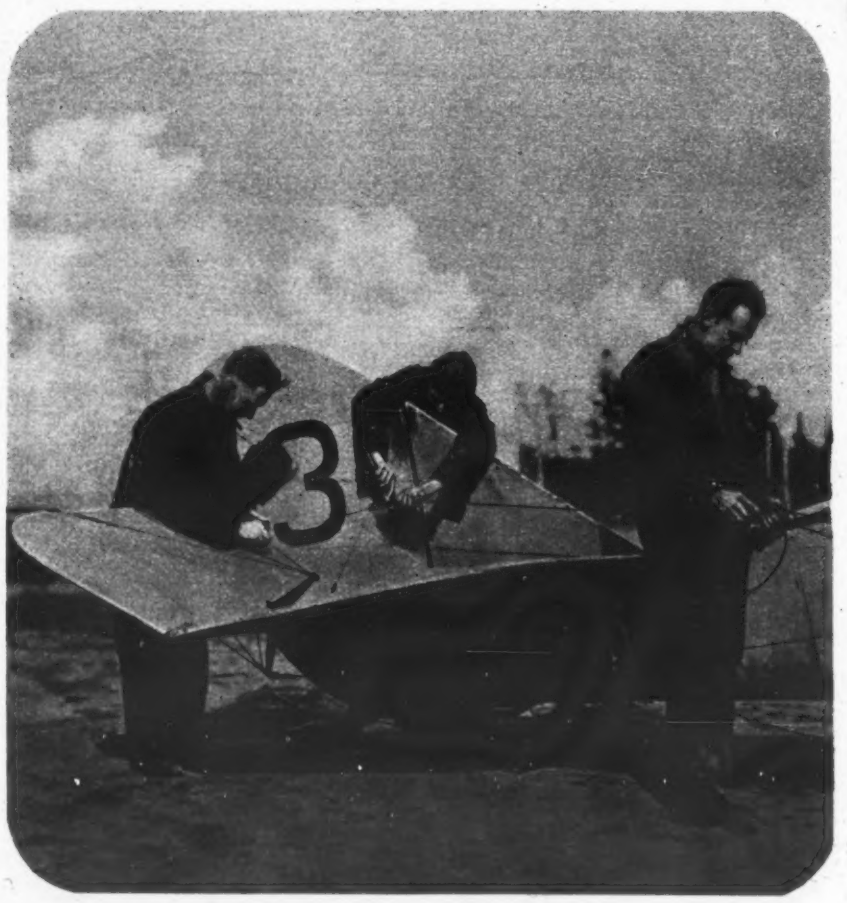


*THAT GERMANY EXPECTS TO BE INVADED FROM THE SEA ON THE FLANDERS COAST IS EVIDENCED BY THE TRENCHES AND BARBED WIRE DEFENSES WHICH THE GERMANS HAVE ERECTED ALONG THE SEASHORE. THE PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS THE GERMAN COAST DEFENSES AT OSTEND DESTROYED BY BOMBARDMENT.*

# Where American Aviation Officers Are Being Trained

SITUATED on the campus of Princeton University is one of the largest of the Government's Schools of Military Aeronautics, where hundreds of young college men who have volunteered for the aviation service are being trained. Faculty men and alumni of the university, assisted by army officers, are teaching the beginners who here receive a course of eight weeks' instruction, after which they are sent to the army aviation camps. Even before the United States was officially at war with Germany, students at Princeton had become enthusiastic over a proposal to establish an aviation school, and by April 25 a start had been made with about fifty alumni and undergraduates. Most of these men have completed their training and are in aviation services in France, Italy and other countries, or serving as instructors in the United States. Soon after Princeton established its aviation school, Brig. Gen. George Squier, head of the Army Signal Corps, decided to make use of universities and technical schools for the theoretical side of aviation work. By the middle of May six of these advanced schools were brought into existence, and a few weeks later Princeton was designated the seventh. It opened on June 24 with 200 students who had just finished their course in practical flying at the Princeton Aviation School. Since that time the number of men in attendance at one time has been more than doubled, and one of the largest centres in the country for training young men in all the side branches of military aeronautics has been established. The course of training includes infantry drill, the assembling, taking apart, and firing of various types of machine guns, wireless telegraphy, construction and operation of all types of airplane motors, construction and rigging of airplanes, military and aerial topography, artillery observation, the theory of flight, meteorology, army regulations and military law, army organization, and calisthenics. When the training course is completed successfully the men are commissioned as officers in the aviation section of the Signal Corps. Only commissioned officers are allowed to fly. Men who for any reason fail to receive commissions may be detailed for work in aviation camps, but they will not go above in aircraft. Others may be transferred to other branches of the service. In this way the aviation service of the army is reserved exclusively for the educated classes, and practically for college men, although it is not essential for an applicant to be a college man. The effort to keep the armies now being organized on a democratic level makes it possible for men of all classes to enter the aviation service provided they can fulfill all the requirements; but it is obvious that this is difficult for any one who has not had the advantages of a college career and the mental discipline acquired by university study. Men who cannot stand the pace drop out and never reach the coveted commission and rank of an airman in the Signal Corps.

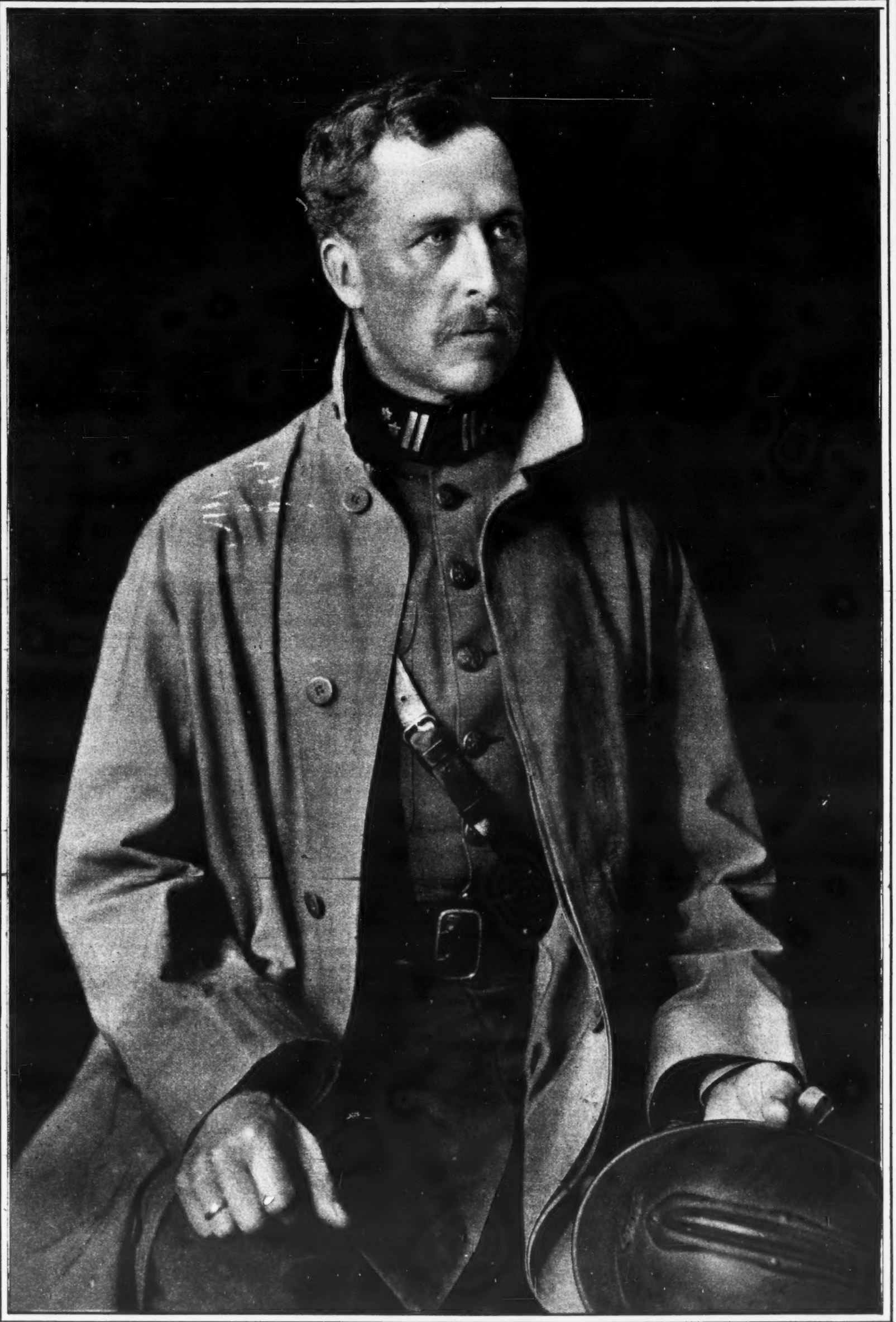
*AVIATION STUDENTS AT PRINCETON UNIVERSITY OVERHAULING THE MOTOR OF AN AIRPLANE.*
*(Photographs by Jack Sussman.)*



*FITTING AN AIRPLANE WITH NEW CONTROL WIRES AT PRINCETON AVIATION SCHOOL, ONE OF THE CHIEF TRAINING CENTRES FOR THE AVIATION SECTION OF THE ARMY SIGNAL CORPS.*

*ON THE CAMPUS OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY WHERE COLLEGE MEN ARE TRAINING. BOTH THE CAT AND THE DOG SHOWN IN THE PHOTOGRAPH ACCOMPANY THE STUDENT AIRMEN ON FLIGHTS.*

# New Portrait Study of Albert, King of the Belgians

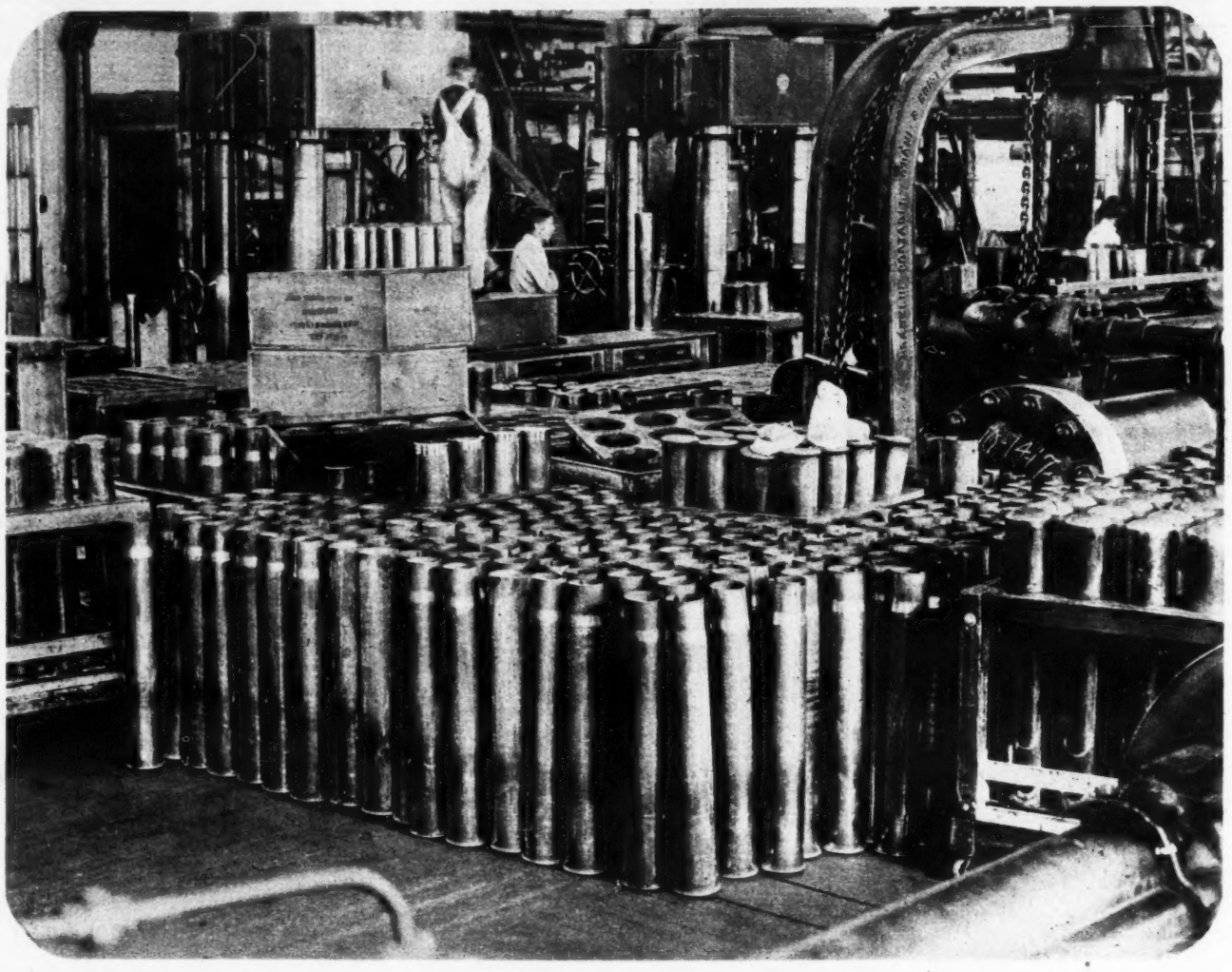


IF all monarchs were like King Albert of the Belgians (he is not King of Belgium) the demand for republican institutions in Europe would not be so insistent. Albert is not only a constitutional monarch, exercising his royal prerogatives only by and with the consent of the people's representatives, but he is democratic in sentiment and genuinely concerned about the people's welfare. Moreover, he is not like the bon viveur that Leopold was, but a clean-living gentleman. When the war came and Belgium was invaded, Albert rose to the occasion and showed unsuspected powers as a leader of his people and his army, an inspiring figure that has gained the respect and sympathy of the whole world. Though the storm and stress of the war have left their mark on him and somewhat aged him, he is still a young man, having been born on April 8, 1875. He will thus be only 43 years of age next year. King Albert is a son of the late Prince Philippe of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and of Flanders and of the late Princess Marie de Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, and is married to Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria. He succeeded his uncle, Leopold II., on Dec. 17, 1909. King Albert and Queen Elizabeth have three children, two boys and a girl. The heir to the throne, Prince Leopold, is 16 years old.

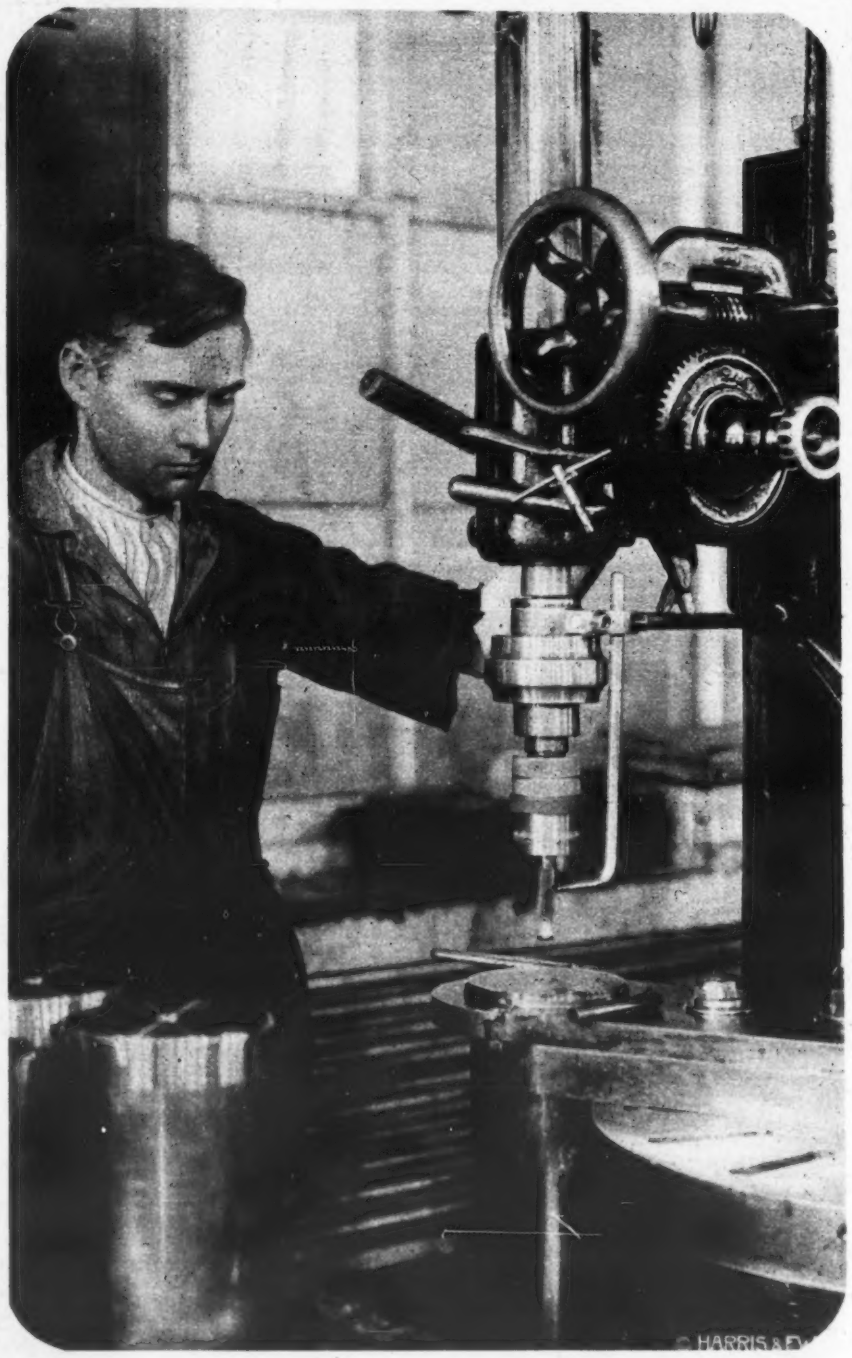
# Some of the Processes in the Making of Shells

SHELLS above and beyond all else have been the essential thing in the military operations of this war. Shortage of them caused the first great crisis in the British conduct of the war—a shortage which, it is said, caused one of the worst setbacks to the allied cause in the first year of the war. Since then it has been said that the Italian offensive was more than once halted because of absence of ammunition to feed the guns. But these difficulties have been overcome, and shells are manufactured on a truly stupendous scale. Naturally, the United States, with its enormous resources, its great industrial organization, and its army of skilled workers, plays a leading part in producing shells both for its own use and for the Allies. While the Ordnance Department at Washington is the regular branch of the army which is responsible for the provision and distribution of munitions, and also for the manufacturing work at a number of Government arsenals, the important work of keeping up the enormous supplies required at the front falls upon private manufacturers, who have linked up and adjusted their activities with those of the Government through the War Industries Board, formerly known as the General Munitions Board of the National Defense Council. Standardization is one of the great needs of the munitions industry, and as this has been brought about, production has become much more efficient

*(Photos © Harris & Ewing.)*



*GENERAL VIEW OF THE CARTRIDGE SHOP IN ONE OF THE NUMEROUS MUNITIONS FACTORIES IN THE UNITED STATES. SEVERAL SIZES OF CASES ARE MANUFACTURED UNDER ONE ROOF.*



*THIS PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS HOW THE HOLES FOR CAPS IN CARTRIDGE CASES ARE DRILLED. EACH CASE IS MADE FROM A SINGLE DISK OF METAL.*

*THE IMPORTANT WORK OF GAUGING CARTRIDGE CASES —IMPORTANT BECAUSE ALL SHELLS MUST BE MADE ACCORDING TO CERTAIN STANDARD SIZES.*

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